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LAST EDITION

SERBIA LOOTED, TRADE RUINED, BY INVADERS

Additional Evidence of Wantonness of Bulgarians and Austrians Now Revealed by Legation in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Several weeks ago The Christian Science Monitor was able to present official facts furnished by the Serbian Minister concerning the economic exploitation of Serbia by Austria. Further information from the same source reveals a condition even more deplorable for the people of Serbia than was shown in the first account.

The legation here has evidence that all Serbian commerce has been ruined, and every scintilla of the commercial and business activities of the former Serbian Nation has been studiously eliminated. The Austrians and Bulgarians are accused of numerous violations of the Hague agreements in a statement issued by the legation. It says:

"The arbitrary depredation of Serbian money has occasioned a serious loss to the Serbian population in the occupied territory. The population had all its cash in Serbian money, and when the value of this was forcibly reduced by one half, the Serbian population was, by this fact, deprived of one-half of its savings. Numerous families, whose cash, moreover, was never great, very quickly found themselves in a state of misery, and the impoverishment of our population was thus much hastened. In addition, the Serbian State suffered in its rights and its interests, for, by making use of their military powers, the Austrians and the Bulgarians have, in the occupied territory, substituted Austrian and Bulgarian money for Serbian money.

"The occupying power has not the right to take these measures against the money of the State in the occupied territory, and we must protest against the measure taken by the Austrian and Bulgarian military authorities, the more so as they withdrew from the occupied territory money of a superior value and replaced it with money of an inferior quality.

"The Bulgarians have considered as war booty the National Library, the Belgrade University Library, which they found at Nish, and the library of the School of Theology. The books and manuscripts in all of these libraries were carried off to Bulgaria, contrary to Article 56 of the Hague Convention.

"They regarded as war booty all the furnished properties of the Serbian State, in spite of the fact that Article 53 of the Hague Convention provides that only movable property belonging to the State, which may be used for military operations, may be regarded as war booty. Contrary to the distinct proscription of Article 53, the Bulgarian Government decided to transport to Bulgaria all the movable property of the various State institutions in Serbia, without regard as to whether they could be utilized for military operations or not. See the Bulgarian journal Dnevnik, of Feb. 7, 1916.

"The Serbian legation at Sofia was plundered, and the private property of the Minister and his secretaries seized.

"As to the mines and the watering places, the Bulgarians treated them as the Austrians did, without paying attention to rights acquired previously by those exploiting them or leasing them.

"The Bulgarian Minister of Agriculture carried out requisitions of cattle in the region of the Morava with the view of distributing these cattle in Bulgaria in order to ameliorate their race of cattle. According to Article 52 of the Hague Convention, it is only permissible to carry out requisitions for the necessities of the army of occupation, and not for the amelioration of the race of Bulgarian cattle.

"It must be specially placed on record that the Bulgarians have plundered to an extent and with an efficiency unexampled in modern warfare. They have sold as 'war booty' silk, calico, linen, flannel, glass, furniture, kitchen utensils, agricultural implements, and even tombstones."

SHIPPING BOARD ASKS FOR MORE MILLIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Shipping Board today requested Congress to appropriate \$915,000,000 additional for the building and requisitioning program of this year. If this is granted, the board's total for the year will be \$2,390,715,000. Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, said in his communication that \$515,000,000 would be used to requisition ships and \$400,000,000 to build others.

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS REPULSED
ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Italian troops on the Bainsizza Plateau repulsed counterattacks of the Austrians, today's official report stated. All enemy attempts to recapture positions were fruitless. Italian forces took 541 prisoners.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Sir Robert Borden

Premier of Canada, whose resignation Conservative Party refuses to consider

LATEST OFFICIAL CAUCUS PLEDGES REPORTS ON WAR FAITH IN PREMIER

Conservative Party in Canada Against Sir Robert Borden's Resignation—Assent Puts Conscription Act in Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—At the caucus of the Conservative Party on Wednesday morning, Sir Robert Borden expressed his willingness to resign the premiership, if that course would help win the war. The members present unanimously and indignantly refused to listen to any such proposition. The meeting was marked by the utmost enthusiasm and complete unanimity, and the oldest members of the party agree that never in its history has so moving a scene been witnessed as that following the Premier's speech in which he offered to resign the premiership and to serve under Sir George E. Foster, whose name had been proposed by the western Liberals as a possible Prime Minister.

Sir Robert frankly explained the negotiations which had taken place with the western Liberals with the view to the formation of a Union Government. The western Liberals, he said, had stated that they were willing to enter a Union Government of which he, Sir Robert Borden, should be a member, but that they would prefer another Premier. The Prime Minister said that in the interests of the great cause they all had at heart he was perfectly willing to resign office, if that course were thought to be advisable.

Sir George Foster, in a patriotic speech, absolutely refused to consider the suggestion of his forming a Cabinet. He said that the people of Canada would never consent to such a thing. Sir Robert, as Premier, he added, was a guarantee that the war would be carried to a successful conclusion, that the men at the front would not be abandoned, and, he added, no other man in Canada could today be entrusted with the great task facing the country. If a Union Government was to be formed, the Conservatives must go into it, with its present leader at its head.

The caucus enthusiastically received these remarks and pledged itself loyally to support Sir Robert Borden in his efforts to form a Union Government. The affection, confidence and regard with which the Premier is held by his followers, was so touchingly shown, that he was completely overcome and for several minutes was quite unable to reply.

Before the proceedings concluded the following resolution was passed, amidst scenes of great enthusiasm: "We, the supporters of Sir Robert Borden's government in the Parliament of Canada, record our emphatic approval of that Government's policy and achievements during these three years of war."

"We endorse the earnest and patient efforts of the Prime Minister to bring about a union of all the war forces of Canada and to give to this Dominion, in these days of ever increasing stress, suffering and peril, the advantage of an Administration which would typify that union and speak to the world the unswerving resolution of our people to see this war through to victory. For the purpose of such union we are one and all prepared to make any personal or party sacrifice that the occasion may demand."

"We record unanimously our profound admiration of the great and achievements of the great and (Continued on page five, column two)

SELF-GOVERNMENT DEBATED IN IRELAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The Irish convention is still busily engaged in considering draft schemes based upon the "Dominion principles of self-government." Yesterday was its ninth meeting and the Dominion forms of self-government formed the subject of discussion at this, as at the four preceding sessions.

ARMY CALLED POINT AT ISSUE

General Alexieff at Moscow Conference Urges Regeneration—Military Committees Criticized—Federal Republic Urged

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MOSCOW, Russia (Thursday)—General Alexieff in a speech at the third sitting of the Moscow National Conference asserted that it was impossible to carry the war to a victorious issue unless the strongest possible effort were made by the troops themselves and by the Provisional Government to regenerate the army. He contrasted the army under the old régime, poorly equipped but martial in spirit, with the present army, well equipped but personed and enfeebled by ill-applied and ill-interpreted doctrine, notably the famous Order of the Day No. 1. He condemned the military committees except from an economic standpoint, and also the governmental commissariats.

The Declaration of Rights of the soldiers, he maintained, destroyed all respect for the officers, who became veritable martyrs. General Alexieff mentioned that on the occasion of one attack the forces which advanced consisted of 28 officers, 20 noncommissioned officers and two soldiers, the others looking coldly on while these perished.

Mme. Breshkovsky, the "grandmother of the revolution," visited the conference, and in a short speech, warmly applauded by the entire assembly, she appealed to the Government to pass from words to action and to help the army conquer the enemy.

At the request of the leaders of the political parties represented at the conference, Mr. Kerensky invited Prince Kropotkin and Mr. Plekhanoff, leader of the Social Democratic Party, who were not in the list of speakers, to address the conference. Prince Kropotkin then vigorously pictured the disastrous results that would follow German victory and called upon all Russians to spare no efforts to prevent such a misfortune. When he expressed the hope that opportunity would now be taken to proclaim Russia a federal republic, this veteran revolutionary was accorded an enthusiastic ovation by the conference. Mr. Plekhanoff, who was also most warmly received, repudiated the affirmation of certain individuals that the Russian revolutionary democracy was prepared for a separate peace with Germany.

Russia would never be guilty of such dishonor, he declared amid prolonged applause, for it would be a betrayal of the great French and British democracies. Delegates of regimental committees spoke in their own defense, attributing the disorganization of the army to the heritage bequeathed by the old régime and not to the Revolution.

After Mr. Guchkoff and other speakers had been heard, Mr. Kerensky closed the conference with a speech in which he said that while the Provisional Government had been criticized by groups, it had shown clearly a desire to arrive at an agreement.

He vigorously declared that the Provisional Government would suffer no counter revolutionary effort, whatever its source; for the Government incarnated the will of the whole Russian people. Speaking of the services rendered to Russia by the Revolutionary Democracy, he said that whoever endeavored to wrest their conquests from the people would fail utterly, for they were not become public property. Mr. Kerensky was given a long ovation on leaving the tribune at the conclusion of his speech.

The press still refrains from committing itself in regard to the conference, but appears in general to expect some reconstruction of the Cabinet, with the present basis of representation maintained.

The Novoe Vremya points out that the fear that the two groups represented at the conference would prove irreconcilable and that a Government crisis might result has been unfounded. On the contrary, contact between ministers, Cadets and Socialists has become closer, both sides showing an eager desire to arrive at an agreement. The Retch says that knowledge acquired by a frank declaration of the ideals of both sides provides a basis for a rapprochement, while the Soviet official organ thinks that democracy will be strengthened as a result of the conference.

AMERICAN SCHOONER SUNK
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The sinking of the American schooner Laura C. Anderson by bombs yesterday was announced by the Admiralty today. The crew was landed at Portsmouth.

The Laura C. Anderson was a wooden four-masted schooner of 961 tons, owned by A. D. Cummins & Co., and registered at Philadelphia.

PEOPLE APPROVE NOTE TO POPE

President's Clear Pronouncement for Permanent Peace Regarded as Expressing Sentiment of His Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Many shades of opinion concerning the reply of the President to Pope Benedict have been given here, but the comment most often heard is that the reply is the strongest pronouncement the President has made during the war. No unfavorable comment is heard, and it is generally accepted that the decision of the war rests absolutely with the German people.

Telegrams from all over the country poured into the White House on Wednesday approving the President's reply.

The radical difference that appears to exist between the Pope and the President touches the matter of stable and enduring peace. The Pontiff looks to the restoration of conditions as they existed before the war, the President turns his back upon these, convinced that a return to the status quo ante bellum could never bring permanent peace, which, he declares, can be secured only by agreement between free peoples on both sides.

As one official expressed it, the President's response, reflecting as it does the views of the Entente Allies, sounds the doom of Hohenzollernism and military domination of peoples. That this can and should be accomplished without the destruction of the German people is one of the striking expressions in the President's note, when he expressly disclaims any intent to seek punitive damages and the dismemberment of empires, or even the punishment of the Central Powers after the war by gigantic economic combinations against them.

Reply Approved by Press

President Wilson States Clearly the Object of Allies in War

The object of the Allies in prosecuting the war against Germany and the fact that the German Government cannot be trusted to keep its pledges are clearly brought out in President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's note, according to comments by the press of the United States. Editorial extracts follow:

Boston Herald

There is a single sentence in the President's note which deserves especial reading. It should be studied word by word by all who are trying to comprehend what is going on in this war. It should be underscored in all wartime scrapbooks. It should even be committed to memory by all who would stay their souls in strength for facing hard duties due to the war. Here it is:

"The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible government, which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long established principles and long cherished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war; delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly; stopped at no barrier, either of law or of mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also, and of the helpless poor—and now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world."

Boston Post

The one and only burden of President Wilson's masterly reply to Pope Benedict is that the German Government cannot be trusted to keep its pledges. As to the papal suggestions, the President expresses no disapproval of them. But he asks for some power in Germany that can be relied upon to keep a new treaty. In effect he says: "The United States is willing to talk peace along the lines Your Holiness suggests. Find us first, though, the responsible force in Germany with which we can negotiate."

Boston Advertiser

It has been commonly supposed that a change from the present autocracy to a constitutional monarchy or a republic would suffice, but the wording of the President's note does wholly confirm this view. It would be an item in the account of favorable developments, but very obviously it ought not to be a decisive item. The complete removal of the existing political control in Germany might be followed by a democratic machinery still inimical to world peace. We dare not consider forms alone. The determining factor must be spirit.

A popular spirit in Germany which rings school bells when Luthans are sunk; a popular spirit which feels no contrition for the setting loose of a war of aggression but only regrets faults in strategy or in tactics which kept it from succeeding would be as dangerous to the future of other people.

NO LET-UP TILL PEACE IS SIGNED. SAYS DANIELS

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Peace talk will not stay America's hands. Its sword will not be sheathed "until victory is won and the menace of aggressive autocracy is removed." In this fight America is even fighting for the German people themselves. And the navy will do its part.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, at today's ground breaking for the \$11,000,000 Government armor plate and projectile plant, delivered this message to the world. Following closely on President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace note, Secretary Daniels' address emphatically reiterated America's unselfish war aims and renewed the President's appeal to the Kaiser's subjects to join the democratic nations of the world.

"Germany began this war for a place in the sun." We believe there can be no place in the sunshine for any nation upon earth underneath the ominous shadow of the Prussian eagle, not even for the people of Germany themselves," the Secretary said. "In fighting for the right to live and grow on the part of our own people, on the part of Belgium, on the part of all the democratic nations of the earth, we are fighting also the great battle of the people of the German empire themselves."

The Navy Department, said Mr. Daniels, is building up a fleet "greater and more powerful than we dared hope for," as the surest means of an early and effective peace. "Let there be no fear that possibilities of peace will cause us to remit one moment's preparation. Not until the peace treaty is actually signed will we remit a single item."

EXPECT CHANGE IN PHONE POLICY

Participants in Hearing on Restricted Service Plan Anticipate Reversal Order From the Public Service Commission

Hearings on the restricted-service policy of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company were concluded today by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, with the understanding quite clear among members of the commission and those who participated in the inquiry that the public will not be inconvenienced further by curtailment of "unnecessary" service. Those who remonstrated against the policy of the company, which President Philip L. Spalding described as a measure of war conservation, declared today the company had unmistakably lost its case and they merely await the verdict of the commission, to be announced speedily in a public statement.

W. W. Clarke, counsel for a local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, stated at the final hearing that after conference with his clients and a careful consideration of the matter he had concluded it unnecessary to produce witnesses or to make further statement. He declared the company had clearly failed to uphold its position and that the public service commission could do nothing but render the verdict against it.

Mr. Spalding took the stand today and was questioned by Commissioner Eastman about reports filed by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company with the commission, and the fact that this company in its reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Massachusetts commission said it did not know what companies were controlled by the Western Electric Company, though the American company is on record as controlling about 98 per cent of Western Electric stock. Mr. Spalding de-

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months is 800,000 tons. They will be willing to contract to build ships if the materials and the steel will be furnished by this country, and the price would be fixed here.

It will be shown that the annual income of Japan is only 600,000 yen, while the national debt, due to the war with Russia, is 2,900,000,000 yen. It does not appear what sacrifice Japan stands ready to make in the matter of shipbuilding, but that may appear.

Then as to men, it is not evident to Japan at this time that the Allies need any soldiers from Japan. But Japan has an army of 250,000, and a large conscript list now engaged in civil pursuits who can be called and trained in six months' time, when they are needed. It is understood that Japan will furnish the men at any time the call shall come. All that will have to be considered, in such an event, will be the cost of equipping and maintaining the army while in service. These financial arrangements would be made with the United States or the Allies. Again it does not appear what risk or sacrifice Japan might suffer under such an arrangement, but further explanation may reveal that point.

For the present nothing appears upon the surface of the mission's pleasant experience thus far to cloud their days, except the accusation of profiteering which, as said before, they ascribe to propagandists.

Japanese Visit Senate

Imperial Mission Applauded by Members and Galleries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Imperial Japanese mission to the United States, headed by Ambassador and Extraordinary Plenipotentiary Ishii, Vice-Admiral Takeshita, of the Imperial Japanese navy, Major General Sugawara, Commander Ando and Major Tanikawa, was received by the United States Senate today. The mission was escorted to the Chamber by Senators Lodge, Smoot, Hitchcock, Overman and Martin.

As the mission filed slowly down the center aisle of the Senate Chamber, guided by the Senatorial escort, a thunder of applause from the chamber and the crowded galleries greeted them. Chairman Pro tempore Saulsbury extended the welcome of the Senate in a short speech, in which he referred to the glory of the Japanese empire, its beauty and ancient history. Sketching briefly the German atrocities, Senator Saulsbury said that the alliance of which Japan and the United States were two connecting links was pledged to preserve the traditions of civilization for mankind. "This Congress has pledged all the resources of the Nation to our common cause, the curbing of international rapacity and hate and barbarism," Senator Saulsbury then presented Viscount Ishii, chief of the mission.

Viscount Ishii, in opening his address, dwelt in complimentary terms upon the traditions, as he expressed it, "of this illustrious branch of the great legislature of the United States." Thanking the Senate for its cordial reception of the mission, the Viscount proceeded to a short discussion of some of the issues of the war. He asserted that the ideals of Japan were much like those of this country. "I assure you, gentlemen, that the Japanese ideal of national life is, in the final analysis, not so very far removed from yours. We conceive of our great nation as a vast family, held together not by the arbitrary force of armed men, but by the force of natural development. We shall call the common force that animates us a passion of loyalty to our Emperor and to our homes, as we shall call that of Americans a passion for liberty and of loyalty to their flag. We of Japan believe we understand something of the American ideal of living, and we pay our most profound respects to it."

Speaking of Japan's alliance against Germany, Viscount Ishii said: "We of Japan took up arms against Germany because a solemn treaty was not to us a 'scrap of paper.' The Viscount closed his speech by making the prediction that the alliance of Japan and the United States would have far-reaching effects in causing a closer association of the peoples of two hemispheres, of the people of Japan and the people of the United States.

"I have an earnest and abiding faith that this association of ours must bring a still closer concord and deeper confidence one in the other," he said, "sealing for all time the bonds of cordial friendship between our two nations."

The Viscount read his speech and spoke intelligible English. On concluding he was heartily applauded and afterward the members of the Senate shook hands with the members of the mission.

RUSSIAN SECRETS SENT TO GERMANY

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—At the trial for high treason of General Sukhomlinoff, former Minister of War, General Ivanoff, former commander in Volhynia and Galicia, testified yesterday he had information showing that military secrets had been communicated direct from Petrograd to Germany and Austria by way of Warsaw.

General Velitchko said he regarded General Sukhomlinoff as having been principally responsible for the defeat of the Russian Army. As soon as he was appointed Minister of War, the witness testified, he suppressed various councils created for the purpose of discussing questions of national defense. The former General Velitchko said, could not be held responsible for the military misfortunes of Russia, as he saw everything through the spectacles of General Sukhomlinoff.

PEOPLE APPROVE NOTE TO POPE

(Continued from page one)

ples under a democratic as under an autocratic form of government. What concrete test can, then, be accepted? We know of none short of a frank confession of error and the expression of a wish to atone.

Boston Journal

The Journal finds it easy to reiterate the belief expressed the day after the Pope's proposals, that they furnished a basis for permanent peace. President Wilson himself has so stated in his answer. The sole obstacle now remaining is to secure the guarantee of good faith; that pledge of sincerity which the people of the Central Powers alone can give through their representative assemblies. We believe that this will come soon. . . . As for our national duty, meanwhile—it is obvious. It is to continue with our 24-hour-a-day preparations for war, to make "speed" our watchword in every line of military activity and to keep our eye single to the purpose of striking the foe as hard as we can. And while thus preparing, peace will come upon us out of the night.

Burlington (Vt.) Free Press

The gist of the President's ground of declaration is that permanent peace must rest upon the will of the people of every country concerned and not upon the ambitions of any autocrat. In short President Wilson holds with truth that permanent peace must be based upon the faith of all the peoples and upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind.

That is a righteous conclusion, and America may fight until that splendid consummation is assured.

Worcester Telegram

President Wilson's reply to the papal peace note dwells with such emphasis on the unfitness of the Imperial German Government to represent the German people in a peace convention that it must be regarded as notice to the world that imperialism is already abolished by a ukase from the Entente Allies, the United States speaking. There is the open chance for Germany to help end the war and save its face, but not the face of the Kaiser and what he represents in the form and expression of government.

New York Evening Post

In the main stress of his reply to the Pope, the President aligns himself with allied statesmen—with Lloyd George, who intimated that it would be easy to negotiate peace with a democratic Germany; with Mr. Balfour's phrase about a Germany rendered either powerless or free. But in his outline of peace terms, Mr. Wilson takes the lead. The Allies will have to align themselves with him. By doing so they will make it possible for the Pope's high initiative to result in peace on the basis now laid down by the President of the United States.

New York Globe

President Wilson goes to the heart of the matter when he says, "We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure." How, then, could we accept the Pope's proposal for a conference with the present rulers of Germany looking to a resuming of the statu quo ante bellum? . . . In sentences any one can understand President Wilson has set out the objects of the war as definitely as is possible at this time, has satisfied the conscience of the world that stands steadfast for war until real peace is possible, has rendered futile all efforts of the German Government to beguile those that are fain to cry peace, peace, when there is no peace.

New York World

Nominally President Wilson's reply to the Vatican's peace proposals is addressed to the Pope, but actually it is addressed to the German people. It is to them that the President has spoken, and the first question that inevitably arises is whether the German Government will permit the publication throughout Germany of the full text of the note. . . . Are the German people, who have been kept in darkness as to the motives of the United States in entering the war, to remain in darkness as to peace conditions this country demands?

That President Wilson, in his reply to the Vatican, spoke for all the allied governments admits of no doubt; but, what is still more important, he spoke for the people of all the allied governments. Slowly but inevitably, public opinion everywhere has been crystallizing around this single issue—that there can be no peace between the free nations and the German autocracy, which, "having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established principles of international action and honor."

New York Tribune

The answer of President Wilson to the peace proposal of the Pope not merely speaks the word and the purpose of the united American people, but is also the final word of western civilization to that system of barbarism which dominates and controls the German Empire. . . . We may and shall hope that Mr. Wilson's words, giving the American purpose, will be heard and studied by the German people. We may trust that they will now seek and obtain that liberation from tyranny and from barbaric despotism which will prepare the way for peace by negotiation. But until such time as this is the case, until such time as German faith and German honor become again of value in the world, it is idle to talk of peace; it is futile to think of a cessation of hostilities. Mr. Wilson has demolished every

edifice of peace founded upon the idea of preserving any portion of the German purpose and the German idea. And in years that are to come, Mr. Wilson's decision, which is the decision of the country, will be remembered with gratitude by those who enjoy the liberty and the security which it has insured.

New York Sun

We stand now where we stood at the beginning; we stood then where the inevitable consequences of Prussian aggression forced us; and the fact that our position can be obtained today from the unedited documents in which the history of the spring of 1917 is recorded is of domestic import as well as of foreign significance.

A false cause cannot stand for months, or even days, without frequent alterations to fit passing phases of development; but a sound cause needs no literary embellishments after its impelling purpose and ultimate objective have been truthfully described.

New York Times

The wide chasm which divides every German peace offer from the aims of the Allies, and which brings to naught all such offers in their birth, is not wholly created by the disingenuousness, the cunning, the trap-baiting, which lie behind them. It is partly caused by an actual German inability to understand the aims and the state of mind of other countries. . . . If the President's reply to the Pope is permitted to get before the German people without being mutilated, it may be that his clear and simple explanation of our viewpoint will make its way through this mass of misunderstanding; that at last the German mind will be able to take in the hitherto undreamed-of idea that there are nations whose ideals are not Germany's and who cannot be dealt with successfully by offering them the same kind of considerations that appeal to Germany.

British Comments

What Press Thinks of President Wilson's Reply

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—"The answer of a practical statesman to the peace dreams of the Vatican and it may be of other courts as well. Possibly it may discourage similar visions in future." All London papers today comment on the American reply to the Vatican peace note and the above is the conclusion of the comments by The Times. In its analysis of the reply, The Times shows that Prussian militarism is part of the status quo ante bellum, and hence the status quo stands condemned.

The Times, while admitting that the President's customary sharp distinction between the German people and their rulers is theoretically sound enough, maintains that in practice it has proved to be quite negligible. The Times then puts forward its reasons for maintaining "that if the German people did not choose the war, the greater part of them cannot be acquitted of voluntary complicity in it and of a policy which deliberately led up to it.

The Daily Mail

The Daily Mail says: "President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace proposal has the spirit and point of view of the world has learned during the past six months to look for in all his utterances on the war. The United States entered the struggle for the purpose of making the world safe for democracy and with the conviction that it never would be safe for democracy so long as an ambitious, intriguing, irresponsible government held the German people in its grip."

The Daily Chronicle

The Daily Chronicle notes at the outset that America is unfettered by alliances and consequently retains something of her former character of arbitrariness, which gives all her war pronouncements a peculiar value. It notes that in this reply to the Pope, President Wilson asserts his independence of all the belligerents with whom he is acting by subjecting the Allies' Paris resolutions to unqualified condemnation. The Daily Chronicle says the President's reply is an indignant and even an impassioned refusal to treat for peace on the basis of the status quo ante bellum with the present German Government, and at this stage a reply from the most disinterested of all states now at war will evoke a grateful response, not only from the Allies, but from democracies free and unfree throughout the world.

The Daily Chronicle thinks the note with its resounding proclamation of the reality of right and of the impossibility of shading it into wrong, of the type that should have issued from the Vatican. Dealing with the apologists for the Pope's peace note, who contend that if he had taken into account the peculiar guilt of Germany, he would have incurred the suspicion of prejudice, it says, "Where guilt is so flagrant and so notorious, it implies prejudice to leave it out of account and prejudice, moreover, at the expense of innocent sufferers and their champions." In conclusion, the Daily Chronicle says: "If his reply receives a response from the democracy of Germany, for which he obviously hopes, he will have won a great American victory in the fruits of which the Allies and the world would share."

The Daily Telegraph

The Daily Telegraph says: "No where is there echo of the sophistries and feeble hearts seek to commend a

policy of compromise to the European allies. It comes like an invigorating wind to blow away the cobwebs which pacifism and its dupes have been spinning about the central things in the great quarrel."

The Morning Post

The Morning Post says President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace note reveals a man who has his eye fixed on realities and his mind resolved unflinchingly on a great purpose. At the end of three years of unresolvable strain and anxiety it is an inestimable service to the Allies to find such leadership as this—strong, clear-sighted, inflexible—in inspiring new courage and faith, shaming the faint-hearted and silencing the disaffected.

The Daily News

The Daily News is entirely satisfied with President Wilson's reply, and states that he will have nothing to do with "political and economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and to cripple or embarrass others."

Vatican Hoped to Win America

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The last word on the Pope's peace proposal to appear in the Vatican press before President Wilson's rejection of the plan was, hopeful of favorable action by the United States. The Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, printed a long article embodying a discussion of the objections made to the Pope's peace proposals, from which it would appear evident that the Pontiff hoped to obtain a favorable answer from the United States. The paper intimated that any step taken by the Pope is persistently misinterpreted and subjected to unfair criticism, and that the present proposal is no exception. For instance, it is pointed out, the note has been criticized because the Pope has entered the realm of material things rather than spiritual, when, in fact, previous notes issued by him have fully covered things spiritual. It adds that the Vatican declares it cannot be accused of favoring the Germans, in the face of frequent denunciations by the Holy Father of the Belgian outrages and the bombardment of open cities.

Regarding the Pope's silence on the Balkan problem, it is further pointed out that the Pope cannot offer an immediate concrete solution of a question which has long troubled the statesmen of Europe. The Pope, however, in his note, the paper adds, specifically invites the powers to meet and arrive at an equitable agreement. The Osservatore Romano, discussing the moral basis of the note, says that the Holy Father, like President Wilson in his notes, suggests the substitution of the moral force of right for material forces, and likewise compares passages in the statements of President Wilson to the papal note regarding the freedom of the high seas as being identical.

With respect to the expenses of the war, the paper says that the present Russian policy is one of peace without annexations or indemnities, and that this policy has already been accepted by the Austro-Germans.

Pope's Note Discussed

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—Pope Benedict's peace note was the principal subject of discussion at a meeting in Berlin on Tuesday afternoon in which the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, members of the German Parliament and representatives of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurttemberg participated. Reports from the German capital add that Dr. Michaelis, immediately after the meeting, left for Belgium, where he will have a conference with the Governor-General, Baron von Falkenhausen.

Date for German Answer

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—It will be 10 days before the Central Powers answer the peace note of Pope Benedict, says the Berlin Kreuz-Zeitung. Negotiations regarding the note between Berlin and Vienna have been completed, the newspaper states, but are still taking place with Turkey. It expresses the view that the Central Powers undoubtedly will agree upon a joint reply.

FIRST STANDARD SHIP IS TESTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The first of the standard merchant steamers built to the order of the government has completed final tests and been put into commission. The trials, which were conducted under the observation of a representative party including Sir Joseph Maclay, Shipping Controller, are stated to have proved an unqualified success. The keel was laid in February, and on Saturday, in under six months' time, the vessel was fully loaded and ready to go to sea.

Vessels similar to this are expected to be turned out now in some four months. This vessel is of 8000 tons, of the single-deck type, while the other 8000-ton vessels are of the two-deck type. These are classified A and B, while the classifications C and D are of 5000 and 3000 tons dead weight, respectively. The machines and engines as well as the hull are standardized and a feature of the vessel is its large hatchways, facilitating loading and discharging. Sir Joseph Maclay stated in an interview that every yard was full of work on standard ships.

FOOD CONTROL MOVE IN BRITAIN

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Lord Rhonda, the Food Controller, has decided to take over gradually control of the entire provision trade in the British Isles. The vital consideration in the regulation of prices of provisions is control of imports, and Lord Rhonda is in constant touch with the American Food Control Department on this subject.

LABOR MEETING CLOSES WITHOUT DECIDING COURSE

Differences of Opinion Prevent Unanimous Decision on War Aims or on Stockholm Plan

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The interallied Socialist and Labor conference closed last evening, no definite conclusion being promulgated, as differences of opinion prevented unanimous decisions being arrived at.

The two committees of war aims and Stockholm presented their reports through their chairmen, Mr. Sydney Webb and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, respectively.

The former reported that separate statements had been placed on record as to war aims by the French and the Belgians, in one document the Russians, the Portuguese and the British Labor Party, with comments by the Independent Labor Party and by the British Socialist Party. On the proposal of the committee a standing committee was set up, consisting of two delegates from each national section, to consider the various questions with a view to the summoning of another allied conference.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald presented the report for his committee, affirming the desirability of participation in the Stockholm conference, a minority statement being presented by M. DeBrouckere. On voting, the latter was defeated, according to the official report, the statement being made that the French Majority Party associated themselves with protests against the French, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal and Russia supported the two parts of the report after various amendments. Greece and South Africa were against, and Belgium, the French Majority Socialists and individuals in other sections abstained from or refused to vote.

An amendment by Mr. Hyndman to this report, declaring against sending delegates to the Stockholm conference or elsewhere, so long as the Germans occupied territory they had seized and pursued their campaign of murder, outrage and conspiracy, was rejected by a large majority.

EXPECT CHANGE IN PHONE POLICY

(Continued from page one)

nied knowledge of the affairs of these companies.

Whitfield Tuck of Winchester was present and made an extended statement with reference to George W. Anderson's statements on alleged corporate control of the Senate, and supported United States Senator Brough's views as to the necessity of taking 50 per cent of the war profits of big corporations to support the war.

M. B. Jones, general counsel for the company, made a brief resume of the company's argument, saying that the company had no intention to deny service when it was "necessary." He declared the company wished to cooperate with the public and with the commission.

Now that both sides of the case have been fully heard, it is pointed out that complaints concerning inadequate service in the future can properly be lodged with the commission for investigation by the telephone and telegraph department, of which William H. O'Brien is chief.

Emphatic and "categorical" denial of the implication that the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company is "postponing" service to new subscribers because it does not want to pay the prevailing high prices for its supplies was given to the commission Wednesday afternoon by Mr. Spalding and Mr. Jones, who explained that the company, in order to help win the war, was simply shutting down all new construction.

Wherever possible, in order that the munition factories and other war industries might not experience a serious shortage of labor and material. Mr. Spalding related how England had been forced to take analogous steps to prevent wasteful public consumption, and said this was the purpose of his company. He believed the lead of the New England Telephone Company would shortly be followed by other industries.

Chairman Macleod interrupted to make the rhetorical interrogation to Mr. Spalding: "Your company simply is heading the procession?" Mr. Spalding declared he was doing his duty as he saw it. He insisted that the question of profits did not enter into the consideration.

During sharp examination by Mr. Clarke yesterday, President Spalding was forced to admit that the reasons for restriction of new service were not, excepting in the most general terms, due to shortage of material or lack of labor. A bothersome letter circulated by the company among its various officials had stated these reasons, in effect, Mr. Spalding was willing to say Wednesday that these were not "specific" reasons.

"The higher prices the company has to pay to meet the excessive costs of new material," said Mr. Spalding, "the more it is going to cost the public for service. We do not, however, come before this commission saying we want to restrict service because of high prices."

Chairman Macleod queried, "But that is a reason for restricted service, is it not?" In reply President Spalding said, "That is not a selfish reason. We do not say we will not give service because it costs us more for wire." Pressing the point, Chairman Macleod asked, "This results in plant extravagance?" Provided the service is not strictly needed," was the answer. Mr. Clarke stated the company had laid off 25 per cent of its employees

attached to the Boston plant, declaring it was not a lack of men that was postponing new work.

In response Mr. Spalding admitted, "We are not suffering for men. No work that I know of is being held up because of this factor. The general demands for labor throughout the United States are unusual, however, and we consider ourselves a part of this general condition."

Mr. Clarke—"The laying off of 25 per cent of your men will result in less work than usual?" Mr. Spalding—"Yes, there will be less work to do if we do not go ahead with new construction work. I do not know of any contemplated further reduction of help, however."

Mr. Clarke produced full-page advertisements now being published in periodicals throughout the country by the Western Electric Company, through which the telephone companies do the bulk of their purchasing of supplies. He contended it was inconsistent for the telephone company in New England to continue efforts to conserve labor and raw material while this manufacturing concern was running expensive advertisements for new business. Counsel Jones held that in advertising the particular products in question, the Western Electric was simply acting as jobber for other manufacturers.

Chairman Macleod interjected at this point, "Is not the net result of this that the Western Electric Company is making more profits? The New England Telephone Company cuts down its new work and the Western company can make more profits from the public in other ways?"

Counsel Jones jumped to his feet and in emphatic terms declared, "I can deny this categorically."

Chairman Macleod, insisting, asked, "But still the Western Electric is exhausting supplies?" Mr. Spalding said his company is permitted to purchase supplies direct from manufacturers other than the Western Electric, but admitted that about \$400,000 worth of cable was recently purchased from a Rhode Island concern, and was billed through the Western Electric Company. He denied that the Western company had been paid 4 per cent profits on this deal, but thought it received some compensation.

DR. MICHAELIS IS QUESTIONED

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—There is no lessening of the criticism in Germany of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, and Prof. Hans Delbrueck now asks the Chancellor an embarrassing question concerning peace.

In the Prussian Year Book Professor Delbrueck inquires of Dr. Michaelis why, if he really accepts the Reichstag resolution as the basis of his policy, he neglects to answer the inquiry made on July 26 in the English House of Commons by former Premier Asquith regarding Germany's readiness to evacuate and restore Belgium.

Prof. Delbrueck, who openly questions the good faith of the Chancellor in pressing to agree with the terms of the resolution, asks whether his silence in the face of Mr. Asquith's summons does not show that his critics are right who insist that Dr. Michaelis takes another standpoint from that contained in the resolution.

"If the German Government is ready to conclude a peace upon the basis of no annexations and no indemnities," says the professor, "why all this unprecedented apparatus of a joint committee of the Reichstag and Bundesrat to assist the Chancellor in drawing up a simple answer to the Pope's proposal of peace on that basis?"

"The truth is," says Professor Delbrueck, "that Dr. Michaelis does not enjoy the confidence of the Reichstag. He could not possibly do so, the writer adds, after last week's events in the Reichstag main committee and his tacit submission to the assertion that he is in reality opposed to the resolution. Neither the German nation nor the world knows what the Chancellor's policy is."

The Reichstag's resolution, Professor Delbrueck concludes, would have had a different effect if it were not believed abroad that the Reichstag is powerless and that the Chancellor is double-tongued.

GERMAN U-BOATS SINK 23 VESSELS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—As shown in last night's weekly statement from the Admiralty, the number of big British ships sunk during the week ending Sunday, Aug. 26, amounts to 18, although the total encounters, successful or otherwise, by British vessels with submarines or mines is lower than for any other week in August.

Whether the increase in vessels sunk is due to natural fluctuations of this kind of warfare, or marks the commencement of a period of more intense activity on the part of Germany's submarines, remains to be seen.

Particulars given by the Admiralty are as follows: Total number of vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons, excluding fishing and local craft, arriving at United Kingdom ports, 2629; departures 2650. British vessels over 1600 tons gross sunk by mine or submarine, 18; under 1600 tons, 5, which includes one sunk during the week ending Aug. 19. Vessels unsuccessfully attacked, 6, which includes two during week ending Aug. 18. There were no fishing vessels sunk.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 27 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week ending	Arrivals	Vessels	% Best of
Feb. 25	4,541	21	0.46
March 5	5,005	22	0.44
March 11	3,944	17	0.43
March 18	5,082	24	0.47
March 25	4,747	25	0.52
April 1	4,480	21	0.46
April 8	4,773	19	0.40
April 15	4,710	28	0.60
April 22	5,207	55	1.06
April 29	5,406	61	0.94
May 6	5,873	46	0.78
May 13	5,120	23	0.45
May 20	5,422	27	0.49
May 27	5,487	19	0.34
June 3	5,335	22	0.41
June 10	5,553	32	0.57
June 17	5,890	32	0.54
June 24	6,799	28	0.41
July 1	5,591	20	0.36
July 8	5,596	17	0.30
July 15	5,748	18	0.31
July 22	5,582	24	0.43
July 29	5,523	21	0.38
Aug. 5	5,449	22	0.40
Aug. 12	5,442	16	0.29
Aug. 19	5,602	18	0.32
Aug. 26	5,309	23	0.43

Five Italian Ships Sunk

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Italian merchant marine losses for the week ended Aug. 26 comprised one large steamer, two small steamers and two small sailing vessels. One steamer was unsuccessfully attacked. Five hundred and eighty-eight vessels of all nationalities, and of a tonnage of 338,565 arrived and 557 vessels of a tonnage of 353,765 left Italian ports.

GERMAN DEBATE ON CENSORSHIP

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The main committee of the Reichstag yesterday discussed resolutions to abolish the political censorship and to reestablish the right of assembly.

A Progressive speaker said the political censorship must be taken out of the hands of the military authorities, as they were encroaching on all possible matters. He complained that the arbitrary treatment of the peace problem demanded the replacement of the Prussian law regarding the state of siege by a modern imperial law.

An Independent Socialist asserted that the Imperial Chancellor was "a tool of General von Ludendorff." First Quartermaster-General. The War Office, he said, severely treated labor leaders, especially Independent Socialists, but, on the other hand, permitted Pan-German agitation in the army.

AUTO DRIVER GIVEN MONTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

SALEM, Mass.—Walter F. Morrill of Lynn was sentenced to one month in the house of correction today by Judge Sears in the First

RUMANIA GIVEN FRENCH HONORS

Standard of Stephen the Great
Presented to M. Lahovary
— M. Deschanel Speaks of
Rumanian Ideals and Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

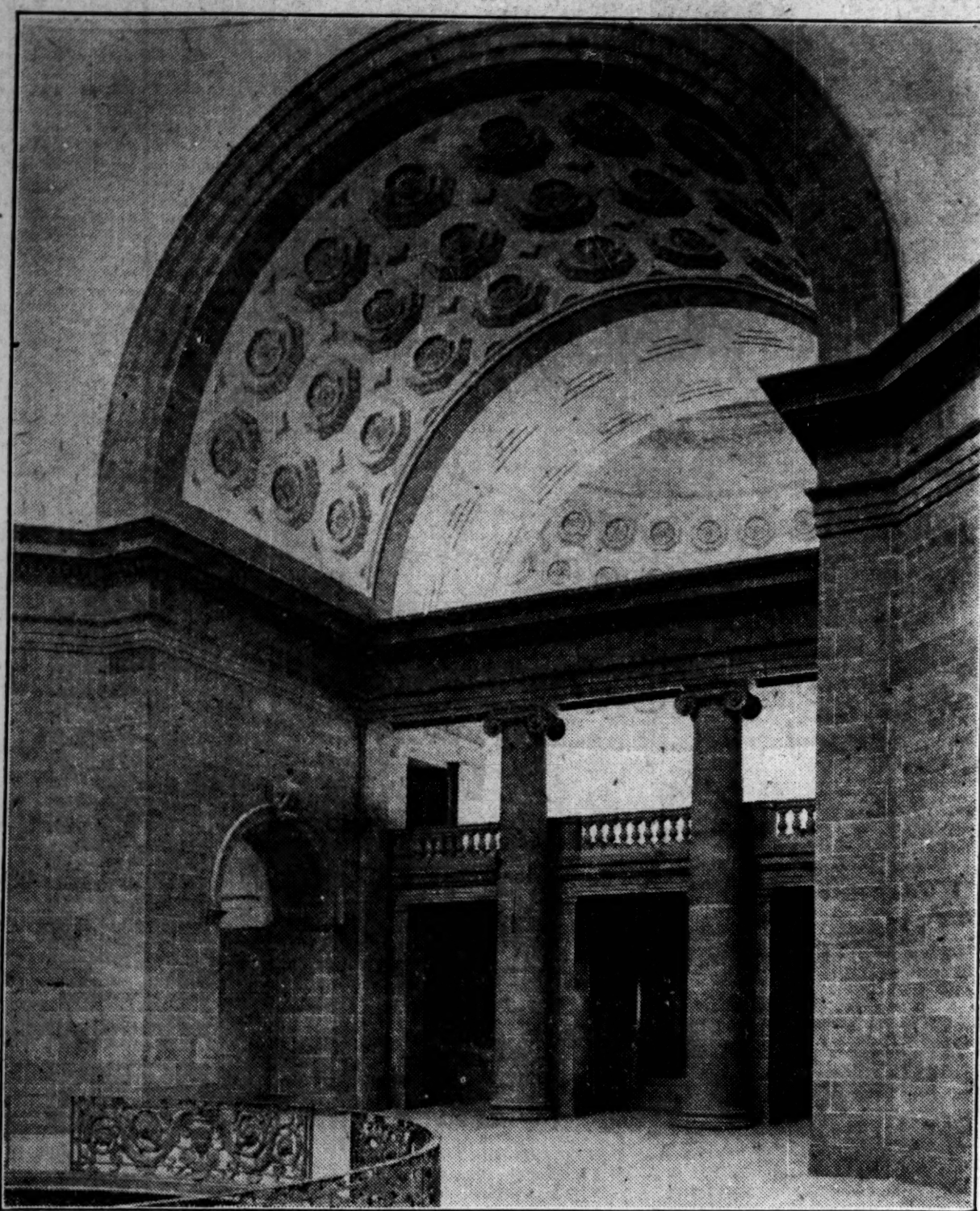
PARIS, France.—The manifestation which, occurred at the Sorbonne in honor of Rumania, during which the standard of Stephen the Great was presented to M. Lahovary, the Rumanian Minister, was a very fitting celebration of the brilliant successes of the Rumanian army on its reentry on the field of operations. The presentation of the standard was the first of a series of events which the French government has planned to celebrate the Rumanian victory. The standard of Stephen the Great, which was found in the Bulgarian convent of Zographo, the banner of the great King, who in 1475 repulsed the Turks, and so saved Moldavia. Though all the monasteries on Mt. Athos were left intact by the French troops, General Sarrailh considered that a Bulgarian institution was not the place for the standard of Stephen the Great, and that it should be restored to Rumania; he accordingly sent it to France for presentation to the Rumanian authorities. The banner is of embroidered velvet, on which is represented St. George, seated, armed, and crowned by two angels, one of whom hands him a sword and the other a shield. Lying beneath his feet is a three-headed dragon, which has been cut down before his throne.

The ceremony at the Sorbonne was attended by the President of the Republic, M. Paul Deschanel, the President of the Chamber, being in the chair. Among those present were representatives of the Government and of the diplomatic corps of the allied nations, including Prince Charles Adolphe Cantacuzene, counselor, and all the members of the Rumanian legation. After the "Marseillaise" and the royal Rumanian hymn had been played, M. Paul Deschanel spoke in honor of Rumanian ideals and efforts. In a war in which the two conceptions of might before right and right before might were struggling for the mastery, there could, he declared, be no doubt on which side Rumania would be found. Rumania was a Latin nation, which for centuries stood as the rampart of Europe, first against the barbarian, and then against the Turk. Her courage had saved civilization. The fact that millions of Rumanians were still exiled and oppressed under a foreign yoke made it inevitable that Rumania, like Italy and France, should defend the right of peoples, which, as great as that of individual men, to dispose of themselves. It was the great idea of the French Revolution, and it was also that of the present war.

Following on M. Deschanel's speech in which he reviewed the various phases of the operations engaged in by the Rumanian army, the Rumanian mobilization march was sung by M. Vuilescu, and Mademoiselle Roch of the Comédie Française recited a poem of M. Jean Lahovary, while M. Castriani sang a Rumanian "doina," accompanied by the orchestra of the Concerts Rouges. General Mallette then spoke of Rumania's military part in the past and during the present war, and touched on the causes of Rumanian defeat. The defeat was, however, he insisted, but a momentary one, for the Rumanian army which had been decimated, had now been reconstituted, and after dark days of their arms, would once more shine on their arms. General Mallette referred to the wonderful fighting capacity of the soldier of today, "of those reservists, those territorials whom one used to despise, those men who have a thousand family and social ties, all fighting with the same endurance as the young men of the standing army." Who would have thought, continued General Mallette, that these men would have become incomparable soldiers? The soldier of today is not trampled by the bonds of age as in former days. And all these men who fight so desperately, to whatever cause they belong, are a living proof that there is something stronger than self-interest, low appetites, the very preservation of life, above all social disputes, there is something indefinable and yet very real, and that is the national consciousness, the sense of a necessary sacrifice for country. The "pollux" will allow me to say that, in their adversities, who are giving their lives for a political ideal which we must pronounce, and which history will pronounce an abominable one, they behold men who are sacrificing themselves for their ideal of country. This national spirit we find developed to a very high degree in the Rumanians.

General Mallette then went on to trace this national spirit in the history of Rumania from the time when their great king, Stephen the Great, won the first pitched battle against the Turks at Racoia, in 1475. Who can doubt, said General Mallette, at the close of his speech, that the flag of the war which will force the enemy to surrender can alone give us, along with victory, that peace which we desire; a peace which will restore, guarantee the future and purity by expiation.

The banner of Stephen the Great was then handed to M. Alexander Lahovary while the Rumanian national anthem was played by the band of the Garde Républicaine, and the whole audience rose and cheered Rumania and the Rumanian Minister. After the recital of poetry by M. Jean Richepin and Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco, M.



In Missouri's new State Capitol

A detail of the second floor hallway.

MISSOURI PROUD OF STATE HOUSE

Handsomeness New Capitol, Built
Within Legislative Appropriation,
to Be Dedicated Early
in September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The new Missouri State House will be dedicated, it is now expected, early in September. Facts that Missourians like to dwell on in telling of their handsome capitol is that it was built within the legislative appropriation; that it cost, so it is declared, \$1,500,000 less than any other capitol building of similar size; that it was planned, erected and ready for dedication within four years after bonds were voted; and, finally, and this is particularly pleasing to Missourians, most all of the material that has gone into the great structure was produced in the State of Missouri. The dedication comes not much more than two years after the cornerstone laying, which took place June 14, 1915. Building grounds cost \$3,500,000.

Entering the main doorway of the capitol, which is surrounded by 17 acres of ground sloping on one side to the main street of Jefferson City and on the other toward the Missouri River, one passes an 18-foot bronze door, a finely wrought piece of workmanship. A broad staircase leads to the main lobby of the building where are located the executive offices, the offices of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the State Auditor, and the Superintendent of Schools, with smaller offices around a circular corridor. From the grand staircase one may see the Governor's office at the front of the stairs, on a landing, with the beautiful old Roman Renaissance columns surrounding a circular lobby. Carved in oak, in the Governor's room, are the seals of the states of the Union. Outside, looking out on the main portico, has been placed an art glass window, 25x50 feet, designed by Schladermeyer of New York City. On the executive floor, which is lined with Phoenix marble, there are two museums, the historical museum and the resources museum, which take up the space directly under the House and Senate chambers. These rooms are 125x60 feet in dimensions.

On the next floor, which is really the third, exclusive of the sub-basement, are located the House and Senate chambers. Great columns of the same type as those found throughout the structure support the Senate and House chambers. Phoenix marble work being used in panels. The opaque glass in the ceilings of the House and Senate makes a golden glow, and gives a very satisfactory light. The acoustics of the two main halls of the building, the House and Senate, are flawless. Having heard of the difficulties of some other state capitol commissions in securing good acoustics, E. W. Stephens, chairman of the Missouri commission, spent \$10,000 under the direction of Professor Sabine of Harvard in order that there might be no flaw of a similar nature in the new State House at Jefferson City. As a result, the acoustic felt, which has been used to line the walls of the Missouri building, justifies its

use, for no echoes are to be heard in the two halls.

In the main rotunda numerous mottoes, typical of Missouri and of the United States have been inscribed. A part of Washington's farewell address is run around the stones on a circle of Roman columns, reading: "In a Government the Structure of Which Depends on the Force of Public Opinion it is Important that Public Opinion be Enlightened." Outside, over the Senate, certain Missouri senators may read with surprise the motto: "Not to be served, but to serve." On this same floor are the Historical Museum, the House and Senate lounging rooms, and numerous committee rooms. The building is 238 feet high, and counting the two basements has six stories in all.

The great dome is more nearly like that of St. Peter's at Rome, it is said here, than any other in the world. The architect spent six months in Europe studying domes before one was chosen for the Missouri capitol. Students of architecture from different parts of the country, who have passed through Jefferson City, have expressed the opinion that there is no dome in the United States equal to the one on the new Missouri State House. The dome is illuminated at night by a big high-powered light placed on the roof of the building below.

The chairman of the Missouri State Capitol Commission is E. W. Stephens of Columbia, where the state University is situated. He was president of the board of curators of the University of Missouri at one time. Mr. Stephens, though successful in the building business and a well-known Missouri printer, was, first of all a newspaper man.

HUNGARIAN NOTE TO BRITISH SUFFRAGISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A message has been received by the International Women's Suffrage Alliance from Miss Paula Pogany of Budapest, which, it is assumed, is on behalf of the Woman Suffrage Society there. The message states that, though unfortunately still divided by the fearful combat, they hope that this expression of congratulation will reach its destination through the kindness of their neutral colleagues.

"We wish to congratulate you," it continues, "on the introduction of the parliamentary bill extending the franchise to you, women of Great Britain, who have been working more than the women of any other country in Europe for the rights of women. We trust that we, too, will soon be able to conquer our rights. Humanity never needed women's full strength more than today, when we face the greatest task, the reconstruction of our poor destroyed world. We congratulate you most heartily on the achievement which will allow you to devote your entire strength to the upbuilding of a new, securer world. A world in which we, too, hope to do our part armed with our political rights."

SWEDISH MACHINERY INDUSTRY
By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Swedish manufacturers of agricultural machinery are making preparations for a large export trade to Russia. They do not, they state, fear any competition, the Swedish possessing such great facilities for obtaining raw material.

DOES BULGARIA DESIRE PEACE?

Sofia May Betray Allies When
Germany's Prowess Is Seen
Definitely on Wane—Militarism in Balkans to Be Crushed

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent

LONDON, England.—Though, in general, the Bulgarians are satisfied enough with the existing military and political situation in Europe and the Balkans, some among them discern the portents of a coming rift within the lute. The war is already of un-contemplated duration. The Allies are undoubtedly strong, and that annoying army in Macedonia may conceivably break its bonds before the conflict is ended. America, too, is to be reckoned with, and the resources of the United States are so well understood in Ferdinand's Court that Dr. Sakaroff admirably summed up the latent fear, when he declared to an interviewer: "If the war lasts long enough for America to send a large army to Europe, I believe the tide will turn against Germany." And now, the Greek army must be taken into consideration. The Bulgarians may attempt to bluff over this new menace, but in their heart of hearts it will afford them cause for much misgiving. They will not have forgotten how they were put to flight by the Hellenes at Kilikich in 1913, or how, though they flung one division after another against their disdained adversary, the retreat was not stayed until Ferdinand sought sanctuary at Bucharest. The entry of Greece will mean the addition of at least a quarter of a million soldiers to the allied armies in Macedonia—soldiers who know the country, who can stand the climate, fight for three days on a loaf of bread and, whatever their faults, will go forward like the Serbs, strong in the knowledge that they have already counted out their enemy in the same ring. With one long single line of communications the Germans cannot supply a force of more than half a million strong, and the Allies will, therefore, soon be in a position to mass a preponderance of men and metal.

The Bulgarians will not have neglected to take these adverse possibilities into account, and as "mercenary" who cannot think of humanity or civilization (or on this occasion even of Germany) they will once again ignore all "ethical inducements" and "think of Bulgaria." And to assure a favorable termination to their enterprise, there is no better method of running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. Thus it is not un-desirable that one Bulgarian party should strive to "keep in" with the Entente, and the old Russophiles, Gueshoff & Co., are useful for this purpose. To this end the Mir-Guesoff's own organ—has recently been candid enough to inform us that there is nothing to hinder private individuals and representatives of divers sections of opinion from entering into relations with the enemies of Bulgaria, provided that it is done for the good of Bulgaria.

We may assume, therefore, that an active preparatory propaganda will be instituted forthwith by private individuals, etc., and that immediately Germany's prowess is seen to be definitely on the wane, Bulgaria will endeavor to betray her present allies in order to safeguard her gains. There is nothing particularly noble about the intention, and it would also be well to remember that all this activity will at present be no more than so much ground bait thrown out to bring the Bulgarians around. For no matter how strong may be the desire, it will be impossible for Bulgaria to make peace until the Allies establish themselves in overwhelming military strength in the peninsula. Soldiers, statesmen, politicians, pacifists and others who are flush with schemes for buying off the Bulgarians, would do well to realize that their plans will not be assisted by reducing the effectiveness of the Salonika expedition. In the first place, the only force of argument that the Bulgarian understands is the argument of force. As the Narodni Prava observes in discussing the efforts of the Bulgarian Socialists at Stumpan: "Peace will only be obtained on the battlefield." Peace, however, is in the hands of the heroic soldiers of the central alliance."

In the second place, Bulgaria is vulnerable to pressure from three sides. Her army is controlled by German generals; her railways, posts, telegraphs, etc., are in German hands. Consequently, from a purely military point of view, she cannot volte-face until the entente army in the Balkans is strong enough to protect her against the Austro-Germano-Turkish hordes which would sweep down upon her from the Danube, the Morava and the Maritsa at the first sign of treachery. The Turkish armies could calmly walk over into the entente camps and their country would only benefit from the experience; but if a moment's consideration be given to the idea, it will be seen that Bulgaria's path is beset with difficulties. Briefly put, there is at present neither the will nor the way, and it may be added that the moment General Sarrail is so strengthened as to provide the way, it is questionable whether there will be any necessity to sink to the depths of bribing enemies at the expense of friends.

While it has taken the Allies some considerable time to appreciate the necessity of building up a rampart in the peninsula against Pan-German aggression, the vital importance of establishing a Balkan bridge between the Central Empires and Turkey has long been recognized by German writers. In a pamphlet entitled "Bulgaria and Mitteleuropa," Friedrich

Naumann declares that "the two Central Empires have a great common interest in the commercial route to the Orient through Constantinople," and that by "the Alliance with Bulgaria, Germany becomes closely and eternally attached to the Balkan peninsula." He makes it clear that defeat in the Balkans would be not only the defeat of the Bulgarians and Turks, but also of Mitteleuropa, while "the victory of the Bulgarian armies and the creation of a Big Bulgaria are absolutely demanded by Mitteleuropa." The Bulgarians have, indeed, made no secret of their content with the idea of acting as a German gangway. To cite once again the organ of M. Gueshoff, the friend of the Entente: "Bulgaria is not only a bridge on the road to Africa and Asia, she is also an important bond, joining up Central Europe with the Orient. In any case it is indispensable (for the Germans) to aid Bulgaria, because she is an independent factor and will contribute to the extension of Central Europe towards the Orient." (Mir, April 5, 1916)—We have already quoted many Bulgarian declarations, all confirming the importance attached to a common frontier with Austria-Hungary, and M. Keremektchieff, the Bulgarian Chargé d'Affaires at Bern, placed the seal on the proposition when he declared to a correspondent of the Vilag (July 23, 1916) "The markets of Bulgaria will never open for the Entente; we desire close ties with the Hungarians and the Germans."

There has thus far been nothing to imply that the Bulgarians regret their choice; but, as it is definitely put forward by the pro-Bulgarians that their nominee should be accepted by the Entente as guardian of the Balkan road to the east, let us, for the sake of argument, ignore her liaison with the Central Powers and examine her qualifications from another standpoint. The Allies have need of a very staunch and trustworthy friend in the Balkans—for they cannot afford to be let down—and the rôle in question is one demanding a considerable measure of confidence on the one hand, and absolute loyalty on the other.

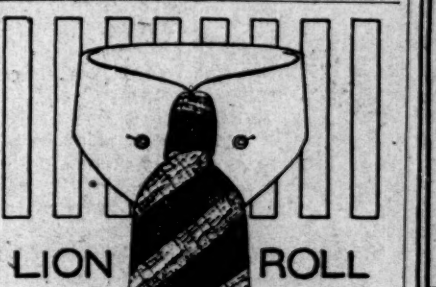
We have already noted that though, in 1912, Bulgaria signed a secret treaty with Serbia under the aegis of Russia, she did not confirm that pact until Ferdinand had visited Vienna and Budapest and betrayed the scheme to Russia's principal antagonist. During the war of 1912, she looked to Russia while Macedonia was the prize and sought the support of Austria immediately there appeared a chance to obtain Constantinople. In 1913 she promised Russia to proceed to arbitration, (in accordance with the terms of the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty) and simultaneously attacked Serbia and Greece in connivance with Austria. So much for Bulgaria's loyalty during the Balkan wars. And, now, what of the present conflict? She persistently humbugged the Entente, pretending to be ready to take sides with them eventually, when all the while, according both to the declarations of her own statesmen and the evidence of facts, she was pledged to go to the support of the Central Powers. It is now alleged that if it is made worth her while she will become a modern Judas, and betray her masters for 30 pieces of silver. Carry the argument further, and it becomes self-evident that the moment Germany is prepared to offer her a still higher price than the Entente can or will pay, she will again betray the Allies in turn. In other words, she is ever ready to sell her allegiance for a material gain, and to open the gate to the Middle-East at the instance of the highest bidder.

Balkan unity is much to be desired, but it cannot be obtained by satisfying the ambitions of one State at the expense of its three neighbors, particularly when that one regards each concession received as a stepping-stone to hegemony. Serbia, Rumania and Greece are still aware that the Balkans under Bulgaria would be a worse estate than Europe under Germany. The vital fact in the Near Eastern situation is that Bulgaria is fighting neither for "national unity" nor the "rights of nationalities" except in so far as those ideals are excuses for territorial rapacity and military supremacy. Each in his own sphere, the German and the Bulgarian are striving to one and the same end. If, therefore, we would have peace in the peninsula the resolution of the vexed problem can only be attained by crushing militarism in the Balkans as it is intended to crush it in Europe.

AUSTRALIA'S TRADING FLEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Although the actual profit on the first year's working of the Commonwealth trading fleet can only be guessed at it is known to be very gratifying. It is an open secret that Australia could sell its fleet at the present time for £5,250,000, which would give a profit of £3,250,000. There is little likelihood, however, of any such transaction. Speaking in the House of Representatives recently, Mr. Hughes stated that since their purchase by the Commonwealth the steamers had been used exclusively for the carrying of wheat to England.



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ACTIVITIES OF NAVY LEAGUE

Women's Section Begins Campaign for December "Good Cheer" or "Gift" Bags — Many Suitable Articles Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Activities of the woman's section of the Navy League offers an opportunity to every woman to do war work, as all of a woman's time is not required by the league. The New York branch of the league is probably the most important branch, as it is from this port that the majority of men leave for "somewhere in France."

The work to which the New York branch is giving the most attention is a campaign for December holiday "Good Cheer Bags" or "Gift Bags." Stationery, stamped envelopes, post cards, pencils, pens and penholders, fountain pen, indelible pencil, pocket knife, tooth brush and paste, safety razor, shaving soap, metal mirror, coin belt, coin purse, military brushes, pocket comb, wrist watch, handkerchiefs (khaki colored for soldiers and marines), beef bouillon cubes, malted milk tablets, dominoes, checkers and other games, pocket editions of books, New Testament, folding drinking cups (nickel or aluminum), wristlets and sleeveless sweaters (blue and gray for the navy and khaki colored for the soldiers and marines), are among the things needed for bags.

It is not desired or expected that any bag contain all the articles. As no bag should contain less than five articles or more than 10, the list gives the sender a wide range for selection. Sweaters and wristlets will be boxed separately for regiments of soldiers and marines and, through the committee of the Navy League of the United States, for the men of the navy.

The league has also obtained subscriptions enough to build and operate a club which will be called the navy club.

LABOR SETTLEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Mr. P. McMahon, Glynn, Minister for Home and Territories, has received a telegram from Mr. Justice Powers of the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration, stating that he has by awards settled for 18 months all the disputes referred to him in the Northern Territory and some impending disputes as well. Unions have agreed that future industrial troubles in the territory will be settled by conferences, and, failing a settlement, will be referred to the arbitration court. The success of Mr. Justice Powers' visit to the Far North has caused much gratification.

SALE OF BUTTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australia's surplus production of butter in the new season will probably reach an estimated value of more than £2,000,000, consequently the possibility of selling 10,000 tons to America is welcomed in the industry. The Prime Minister has been in negotiation with the United States and there is some reason to believe that butter will be sent to America in the new season when freight is available.



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CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM SOUGHT

French Chamber Hears Pros and Cons of Scheme for Change in Parliamentary Machine—M. Ribot Opposes Debate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The debate on constitutional reform inaugurated by M. Renaudel, the leader of the Socialists, was preceded by an eloquent speech on the part of M. Klotz, deputy for the Somme, on the need for a better coordination of efforts in the reconstruction work of the invaded provinces. M. Renaudel based his speech on the assumption that the existence of two separate parliamentary assemblies, sitting at the same time, did not prove satisfactory in war time. It was the adaptation of the Senate and the Chamber to the needs of war which he advocated and not constitutional reform as such. What were the objections brought against the improvement of the parliamentary machine? He considered the statement which he had made in the press to the effect that the presence of the senators in the Chamber would produce a condition of excitement injurious to the deliberations, wholly futile.

He could not imagine the Senate being a source of excitement! The other objection was just as ill founded; it declared that the Socialist proposal had some kind of intrigue against an august personage whose name was not to be mentioned in that assembly. The only motive of those deputies who were in favor of a joint session was to improve and strengthen the national defense and prevent the waste of time in the adoption of legislative measures such as had occurred over the bill dealing with rents. With regard to the recent secret committees there was no doubt that the Chamber and the Senate did not receive the same information. Some documents which were furnished the Senate did not reach the Chamber. It was a fact that on the question of secret sittings many of the Senators even were in favor of a joint sitting. Certain of our colleagues, went on M. Renaudel, consider that the National Assembly will have to be called, but not until after the war. It is a pity that when the scheme of a joint sitting has obtained so much support in the country it should be opposed by the Government. It is only audacity which will save France, and parliamentary audacity should be on a line with the heroism of our soldiers. I ask M. Ribot not to oppose the discussion of M. Thomson's report on constitutional reform at one of our next sittings.

M. Gaston Thomson, reporter on constitutional reform, replied to M. Renaudel in a speech which made a great impression on the Chamber. To prevent waste of time is the chief purpose of this proposal, he said, but an enormous waste of time would occur in discussions on the pros and cons of the advisability of the adoption of a plan which is closely connected with one of the most complex problems in existence. There would first be discussions in the Chamber, then in the Senate, then discussions in congress. Is it supposed that the deliberations carried on separately and then together would be limited to the proposals already tabled? It would be impossible to guarantee that such would be the case. Then, again, had the country given its sanction, its opinion, on this extremely important question? It had not, and universal suffrage alone could pronounce on the Constitution.

M. Thomson went on to declare that he considered the proposal for joint sessions a dangerous one which was being brought up at a most inopportune moment, "at a moment when a crisis in Germany is beginning to be apparent, when the difficulties of the German Government cannot entirely be dissipated; when the huge military machine of Germany is beginning to show signs of weakening. While making a supreme effort both as regards her military resources and the submarine war, our enemy is intensifying his secret propaganda work, is intensifying the underground burrowings of its diplomacy, is making use of every known method of disorganization, is endeavoring by all possible means to cause separation between the Allies, to throw doubt and confusion among them. Gentlemen, beware of the measures which can be exploited to your undoing and whose consequences it is impossible for you fully to foresee. If I may be allowed to quote Waldeck Rousseau, I will say that it is our opinion that this is not the time to inaugurate a controversy on the constitutional decrees of our country; rather is it the time to give France all the weapons necessary to insure her tenacious and stubborn defense."

M. Ribot, who followed M. Thomson, expressed his full agreement with the latter's point of view. This is not the time, he said, to start a discussion concerning the 1875 Constitution. Such a discussion can take place after the war, and it is possible that the effect of such a war will be seen in a profound modification of our institutions, but to open a debate at the present time, a debate which can have no real conclusion, would be the height of folly, and I am certain that the Chamber will not lend itself to it. There is no majority in this Chamber for the revision of the Constitution, and M. Renaudel knows this just as well as I do; neither would it meet with a favorable reception in the Senate. Therefore a debate would be mere waste of time, it would lead to the expression of a number of contradictory views on the

best institutions of a republic. All this is sheer waste of time in war. When the enemy is still on our territory we have not the time to give to discussions which could have no other result than to cause confusion in the country. What would the country think of parliamentarians opening a grand debate on the Constitution, when it is in fact our duty to stand loyally by the Constitution? M. Ribot went on to say that there were means, such as the appointment of a contact commission, which would serve to establish a conciliation of viewpoints between the Senate and the Chamber. After further discussion in which several Socialist deputies took part, the adjournment was carried by 307 votes to 143. The minority was composed of about 100 Socialists and some Radical Socialists.

ROLAND DE MARES' EULOGY ON BELGIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—For the third time, says Roland de Mares writing in the Temps, the Belgians will celebrate their national fête far from their invaded and suffering country, in friendly lands where the kindness with which they have been welcomed has saved them from the distress which has sometimes overwhelmed exiles. The national fête, which must bring back forcibly to every citizen all the greatness of the past and all the promises of the future, still has for the Belgians all the value of an appeal from their native soil. It fixes their thoughts on the hearth which they have been forced to abandon, on the towns and on the countryside of which the enemy is now the ruthless master and on the people who have suffered so many things, but who have never faltered under all that has come upon them.

It is nearly three years since the barbarians, coming from the east, flung their great masses from the banks of the Meuse to the banks of the Escaut and as far as the Flemish and dunes, devastating one of the richest of European countries and reducing to servitude a nation which has survived for centuries of glorious history and through the most tragic experiences, owing to its intense love of liberty. After 35 months of war, Belgium, says M. de Mares, still endures and still lives. She endures, because her people are unfalteringly opposed to the invader and are determined not to give way before all that they have been made to suffer; she lives by reason of her exiles, who are working, by her army, now reorganized and doing its duty bravely on the Yser, and by her King and Queen, who have remained on the last shred of Belgian territory and whose clear consciousness of the demands of honor, nothing, not even calumny, has been able to disturb. Nearly three years have passed and the cause of Belgium has become that of the whole of humanity which cares for justice and liberty. Millions of men have sacrificed everything for a high ideal, many old things have gone, many new things have come, the world will never again be what it has been, and a whole epoch in history has suddenly been withdrawn.

Meanwhile the attitude of the Belgians, putting their respect for their pledged word before the sacrifice of themselves, remains in all the fineness of its moral lesson. Germany will perish because she has tried to crush independent Belgium with her mailed fist, and she knows that this will be her undoing. This is the cause of her efforts to cause dissension among the Belgians, to arouse in them suspicions of their allies and to drive them to make some despairing gesture which will look like a collapse of the glory of heroic Belgium. Calumnies have found their way from the occupied provinces across the frontier and spread by cunning neutrals, have even reached certain quarters of the allied countries. What, asks M. de Mares, does the enemy think he will gain by this? Does he imagine that a people who opposed the passage across their territories of the Imperial legions on their march to France can ever doubt its allies? Does he think that it can ever doubt its hero King, whose every word has been dictated by conscience, or does he think that it can doubt its Queen, who has spent nearly three years in the trenches and in ambulances endeavoring to bring help and comfort to the soldiers? Such are the trials of the hour, but they will avail nothing against the courage and confidence of the Belgians, and what remains of these trials when the victory of the Allies shall have restored the country to full independence will only make stronger the patriotic consciousness of a people who will never give up the pride of being a nation.

NORWAY'S INCREASED BUDGET

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The enormous extraordinary expenditure of Sweden, owing to the war, was mentioned recently in this paper. The supplementary Norwegian budget for 1917-18 has just been submitted, and it is interesting to note that, whilst before the war the national budget for ordinary expenditure was about 100,000,000 kroner, the budget for extraordinary expenditure amounts to 218,000,000 kroner. Of this about 120,000,000 kroner go toward measures for providing cheap fuel, food, etc., and for additional salaries and wages, while the cost of living remains at the present high level. Some 52,000,000 represent additional expenditure on the means of defense and the preservation of neutrality. Although the yield of the taxes is very good, it will be necessary to cover one-third of the 218,000,000 by borrowed money and as the Government have to purchase grain, meat, pork etc., to the extent of 200,000,000 for resale to the population, it will be necessary to raise another internal loan in the autumn.

TECH PLANS FOR U. S. STUDENTS

Training School Members Are to Have Use of the Walker Memorial for Dormitories and Dining Rooms

Walker Memorial at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge will be opened Tuesday to the members of the United States Government training schools at the Institute for use as dormitories and dining rooms, according to an announcement today, which states the change from the former plans. The building was originally intended for use as a social center by the regular students at Tech and ultimately, it is announced, the original plans will be followed.

Gen. Francis Walker, second president of M. I. T., and for whom the building is a memorial, was a military man before becoming president of the Institute and it is pointed out that it is peculiarly fitting that his memorial should be a military before becoming a civilian institution. During the summer three schools have been established by the United States Government at Technology for enlisted men in the army and navy. The army group at present consists of more than 200 men studying aeronautics, while the naval groups are the so-called naval Plattsburg, the school for ensigns, and the naval aeronautic school. The army men have been quartered in Camp Copernicus, the wing of the M. I. T. educational buildings devoted to civil engineering, on the pylon of which stands the name of the great astronomer.

These men, although the school may double its present size, will remain where they are, using most of the wing for quarters and offices. The academic and technical studies are given in the regular classrooms of the Institute and the military work on the Tech Athletic Field.

The naval men are on the upper and lower decks, respectively of what is familiarly termed the "Good Ship Newton," this being the name on the pylon in which the dormitories are placed.

The two naval schools will be quartered next week in the Walker Memorial, occupying the gymnasium and balconies of the big hall for dormitories together with the rooms on the second and third floors originally intended for student and faculty activities. These will afford dormitories for about four hundred men.

The main problem of moving falls on the shoulders of Mrs. Helen E. McLean, who since last fall has been the manager of the M. I. T. restaurant. This has been in temporary quarters in the basement of one of the educational buildings, and has cared for 2500 meals a day.

The new equipment will afford better service for a large portion of the Walker Memorial and has been planned with reference to kitchen and dining rooms. Of the latter there are four, the big hall seating 600; the upper dining room, 150; the faculty dining room, 250; and the grill for 100. In addition there are two capacious terraces on the main hall level, each of which will care for perhaps 100 guests.

The equipment consists of two kitchens, the smaller one of which may be used at slack seasons. The ranges are of special pattern, with electricity for the heating agent. Baking is done in a standard electric battleship oven.

The institute makes all its own food except milk. The ice plant has a capacity of two tons a day, and there is a brine service employed for cooling the drinking water and freezing the ice cream. Dishwashing will be done with the great modern hot water Niagara, and a special factor towards clean and convenient handling will be employed. The dishes are made and of special pattern and in lieu of the customary lettering display only the beaver, the totem of Tech.

Following are the rearranged faculties of the army and navy schools of aeronautics:

Army Aeronautics—Capt. Fred A. Seydell, U. S. A., commander; president of the Academic Board, Prof. C. H. Peabody; dean of the school, C. J. Emerson.

Department of Engines—D. A. Fales (in charge); N. C. Macdonald, assistant in airplane engines; S. P. Mills and W. S. Thomas, instructors; A. Matheson, instructor in internal combustion engines; G. Goethe, lecturer in magnetism, and E. C. Wood and W. J. Eastman.

Department of Signaling—H. N. Carlson (in charge), instructor in wireless; A. F. Murray, assistant in signaling; H. C. Weber, assistant in wireless telegraphy, and H. G. Brown and A. E. Powell, in miniature range.

Department of Aeronautics—A. Klein (in charge), instructor of aeronautics; Francis V. duPont, instructor in aviation; M. Wauters, instructor in sail making; J. Denking, instructor in rigging and landing; S. S. Mason, assistant in rigging; Prof. R. C. De Ward, instructor in meteorology; Prof. C. B. Reed, instructor in navigation, and Walter Humphreys, instructor in astronomy.

Department of Calisthenics—F. M. Kanaly in charge, M. E. Kanaly instructor. Department of Military Science—Lieut. E. J. Wesson, U. S. A., lecturer on military law; Lieut. C. H. M. Roberts, U. S. A., lecturer on foreign armies; Lieut. A. L. Benson, U. S. A.; Lieut. C. G. Miller, U. S. A., and C. B. Easley, instructors in military science; acting Adj. L. L. McGrawdy, administrative work, and H. J. Smith, assistant in machine guns.

Navy Aeronautics—Lieut. E. H. McKitterick, U. S. N., commander; president of the academic board, Prof. C. H. Peabody; dean of the school, Harrison W. Smith.

Department of Seaplane Motors—

D. A. Fales in charge, W. R. Herfurth, G. W. Wyman, C. L. Merrill, A. E. Windle and E. P. Warner, instructors. Department of Signaling—H. N. Carlson in charge, E. W. Whittier, A. P. Southworth and N. S. Marston instructors.

Department of Aeronautics—A. Klein in charge, R. H. Sawyer and E. W. Rounds instructors. Department of Meteorology—Prof. Frank Waldo.

Department of Calisthenics—J. A. Macdonald. Department of Military Science—L. F. Hamilton in charge, H. E. Collins, assistant.

Department of Gunnery—G. D. Haskell, assisted by the chief gunners' mates.

Department of Seamanship and Navigation—Harrison W. Smith in charge, E. B. Reed and Russell White, assistants.

ISLAND SENATOR OBTAINS RECOUNT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Santiago Iglesias, Socialist candidate for Senator-at-Large, who was declared defeated by the committee on elections, after making an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a writ of mandamus against the committee from the Supreme Court of Porto Rico, has taken his case to the Senate, where it is being investigated by a committee.

The matter was brought before the Senate on the first day of the session, and was referred to an elections committee, composed of Dr. Sein, chairman, and Senators Abril, Tost, Tizol, and Feilich. The committee held a meeting later and conducted a preliminary examination, calling in Iglesias and Dr. Barbosa and Dr. Veve, the two senators whom Iglesias declares received fewer votes than he.

The elections committee had been given by the Senate powers to compel witnesses to appear before it, to administer oaths and to employ any clerks that it might need in conducting its investigations. Senators Veve and Barbosa were given five days in which to prepare their cases, and it was determined to open the packages of ballots from 80 contested precincts. In the event that Iglesias should fail to have a majority of the votes as shown by the recount, the investigation would continue no further, but should he have the majority, a complete count would be taken of the returns.

BRITAIN AND U-BOATS IN SPANISH WATERS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—As already briefly intimated the Spanish Government takes some exception to the view expressed abroad upon the extent of the depredations by German submarines in Spanish waters. After a consideration of the subject, the Marques de Lema, Foreign Minister, has issued the following note: "According to authoritative information received by the Spanish Government, the British Minister of Blockade, answering a question in the House of Commons at the sitting on July 17, stated that according to declarations made by the captain and crews 20 British ships, allied or neutral, have been sunk in Spanish territorial waters since the early days of April. He added that the most energetic representations had been made to the Government of His Catholic Majesty, who assured him that everything possible would be done to prevent a repetition of such violations, the Spanish Government having decided to exclude submarines absolutely from the territorial waters of Spain."

"It is indeed true that the British Government has, on various occasions, presented protests and demands in respect of supposed torpedoing of belligerent or neutral ships in the Spanish territorial waters. But it is desirable to add that the German Government had given its naval forces the strictest instructions that Spanish territorial waters were to be respected. In other cases the Government of Madrid feels it has shown that the capture or destruction of the ships took place outside the domains of Spanish jurisdiction."

SALE OF CANNED GOODS RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Hon. W. J. Hanna has issued a decree that the sale and consumption of certain lines of canned goods, principally peas, corn and tomatoes, shall cease, the prohibited period being from Aug. 24 to Oct. 15, military, mining and construction camps, railways and steamships being exempted.

Mr. Hanna offers as his reason for this action that owing to the greater food production propaganda, crops this year average from 30 to 40 per cent more than in normal years, but that there is a shortage of vegetables ordinarily used for canning purposes and that people are eating canned goods when they should be using green vegetables from the gardens.

Representative wholesale and retail dealers and canners held a meeting to discuss the embargo by the Food Controller and after going into the matter with Mr. Hanna, who had at first intended to make the embargo operative during a period of three months. The representatives, however, intimated that this would create heavy shipments at the expiration of the embargo and serious freight congestion would likely result. After listening sympathetically to the arguments advanced, Mr. Hanna fixed the expiry date at Oct. 15, allowing canners and wholesalers to distribute the pack from Oct. 1 for points in the West, but prohibiting sale by retailers until after Oct. 15.

DISLOYALTY TO COUNTRY SCORED

Wisconsin Governor Declares Himself Unequivocally on Side of Patriotic Americans—Says Autocracy Must Go

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The battle in Wisconsin between the loyal forces and the disloyal factions continues, though the outlook is hopeful that actual un-Americanism has been curbed and that no such condition will develop here as has spread over a part of Minnesota.

For one thing, the stand taken by Governor Philipp at Camp Douglas has had a most favorable result. At a review of the Wisconsin National Guard he declared that there is no place today for "ill-timed discussions of peace," as the situation in Europe "makes peace impossible until the Central Powers are subdued." "The sacrifice already made in blood and treasure," he added, "makes a peace on any other basis out of the question. We are fighting to compel respect for the rights of the American citizen wherever he goes and to protect American commerce upon the high seas, to give a helping hand to our sister republic France and to protect her against annihilation by an overwhelming power. . . . It is our duty to subdue an ancient autocracy and substitute a modern democracy that Europe may be governed by a system in sympathy with us and our purposes, that our own country may be safe against its military ambitions, and to establish a permanent peace that the people of the world may be permitted to live their natural lives and give their time and labor to civil pursuits."

Many people, encouraged by what the Governor has just done and recognizing the value of his stand, are asking why it could not have been taken long ago. Why was there the long delay in the Legislature in pledging the loyalty of the State, a delay for which the Governor cannot escape responsibility as his party controlled the Legislature? Why was he so "touchy" about the treatment of the guard on the border? Why did he appoint to a high state office Mrs. Victor Berger, Socialist, pacifist and Peoples Council advocate?

If the Governor lives up to the high stand taken in his speech, it will mean that politically his forces will be found in just one camp—with the loyal legion that is today spreading its efficient work in every county. It will mean, too, that certain politicians controlling the political fortunes of the German-American Alliance will not have the ear of the Governor.

Men well-informed politically, who knew before the Governor made his speech of his decision to declare himself in unequivocal language, say that he took the step for two reasons. First, he was awakened to see clearly that neither the La Follette men nor the Socialists would hesitate to "double cross" him if it were to their advantage, when Judge Becker of Monroe announced his candidacy for Governor on the La Follette ticket. Second, the disclosures in The Christian Science Monitor that certain of his lieutenants had worked in harmony with La Follette lieutenants came as a shock to the loyal men in the State who had supported the Governor but who were not on the "inside," politically. The Philipp leaders heard from these men in no uncertain terms, and they made it plain that the Governor could not have their support if he worked with La Follette. The time when Governor Philipp must choose had come.

La Follette is still losing ground. At Galesburg 3000 people cheered to the echo a loyal speech by W. J. Kershaw of Milwaukee, in which the speaker denounced La Follette in scathing terms. This occurred in Trempealeau county which for years and years had been solidly behind the Senator, and in which on more than one occasion he had elected to fire the opening guns of his campaign.

One of the men doing exceptional work in curbing disloyalty is Judge Martin L. Luck, Dodge county. In speech after speech he has made clear the issues of the war and the perils of pacifism and pro-Germanism. He seems in large measure to have taken the place of Guy D. Goff as speaking leader of the loyal forces. Mr. Goff was called to Washington recently to aid the Government. That the loyal movement is in no way partisan is indicated by the fact that Mr. Goff is a Republican, while Judge Luck is a Democrat. Another efficient speaker is Burt Williams, former candidate for governor, who appeared at the county fair at Portage.

The fairs in Wisconsin have often been the occasion of political demonstrations and this year they are to be used by the loyal forces as much as possible. The thousands assembled from all over a county as thus be reached at one time.

Meanwhile, the pacifists are also having their innings in certain sections. They staged a successful meeting at Rhine Center, Sheboygan County, and at all their meetings they declare that they are in no way pro-German. An incident at the Rhine Center meeting illustrates whether this is true. The presiding officer asked whether the speaker, Emil Seidel, former Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, should address the audience in English or German. A motion was put and carried almost unanimously that he should speak in German. Mr. Seidel, fearing to go so far, compromised by getting permission to speak in both English and German.

After the meeting a Socialist local was formed at Rhine Center, which is strictly a rural community. The hat was passed and subscriptions were

taken for the Milwaukee Leader and the Vorwaerts.

In Milwaukee, according to George H. Russell, an exemption official, some hidden influence is apparently at work urging men to make use of every opportunity to escape service. For example, men who passed the physical examination and were later certified have appeared and asked for exemption blanks. Moreover, some of the requests were so typewritten as to indicate that they were from a common source. The Federal authorities are investigating.

M. LAVISSE TELLS WHY ALLIES FIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The hour of the final decision, the hour of final effort, drawing near, it is above all things else necessary that the peoples who are fighting for the triumph of justice should be clear as to the causes of the war. M. Lavissee, the French historian in the columns of the Temps recapitulates the causes of the war, points out the economic and political aims of Germany, her ambitions and the manner in which they were fostered by the theory of the divine mission of the German race.

The conclusion is, as M. Lavissee points out, that Germany intended to become mistress of the world; and so to the question "Why are we fighting?" he makes the following answer: We are fighting to defend our country handed on to us by our fathers, to win back Alsace-Lorraine which the enemy took from us in 1871. In spite of the unanimous protests of its inhabitants who passionately declared themselves French. We are fighting to avenge those who have sacrificed their lives for us, to avenge our ruins, to chastise those incendiaries, and assassins, destroyers of monuments, destroyers of the land, restorers of a bygone slavery to which they have submitted our civilian populations, bandits of a species quite unknown up to the present time, for they are armed with all the forces which human knowledge has bestowed on them, and their savagery is inspired and regulated by precepts which have been coordinated into a doctrine.

The Germans, authors of philosophic systems have built up an atrocious philosophy of war. Our allies and ourselves are fighting to defend our productive energies against a power which aims at bringing the universe into subjection to the demands of its industry and its commerce. We are fighting to defend our mental freedom, for this power also wished to assume the intellectual and moral direction of humanity under the pretext of effecting its salvation. A German has said that Germany, like Rome in the past, must dictate to men their thought processes. Nothing could be more intolerable than such a domination by a self-inflated power, despising all that is not German, intolerant, brutal, and whose great "idea" is that force alone is right. Finally, we are fighting against the most formidable military power the world has ever known; it is on war itself that we are making war. We are resolved to organize peace in such a way that any disturbing state shall be dealt with by the other powers, whose will for peace will be backed by effective military forces. We want a complete victory so as to save our children the horrors which draw tears from humanity.

COAL OUTLOOK IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—If Sir George Foster's words prove correct, Canada, as well as the United States, will be placed on a coal ration, that is to say if the present activities continue. This was the statement made by the Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce in the House of Commons recently. Coming to statisticians, Sir George said that last year 13,800,000 tons of bituminous coal were produced in Canada. Of this, 6,000,000 tons came from the Maritime provinces, 2,800,000 tons from British Columbia, 4,000,000 tons from Alberta, and a small proportion from Saskatchewan. That was not sufficient for Canada, however, and 13,000,000 tons of bituminous coal was imported from the United States. In addition, Canada exported 1,800,000 tons. As to anthracite coal, Sir George said that Canada was entirely dependent on the United States for this class of fuel, and last year imported 4,500,000 tons. The total importation of coal was about 17,500,000 tons. Including the stocks which had been lowered last year, Canada would require from the United States about 18,000,000 tons of coal. The Minister added that there was no prospect that the output of coal in Canada would be greater this year than last.

COMMITTEE MAKES TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A committee of the Council of Industrial and Scientific Research which was recently brought into existence by the Government, has for several weeks past, been touring Western Canada, in connection with the work of the council. The party went out by the Canadian Pacific railway and returned to the East from Prince Rupert in British Columbia by the Grand Trunk Pacific. The principal object of the committee was to bring before the people of the western provinces the aims of the council and the work for which it had been created. In every city visited, the council addressed boards of trade and similar organizations and visited the chief water power developments, factories, shipbuilding yards wherever they went, while the members also went over the universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Conferences were also held with the leading business men at each center visited and their various requirements and needs inquired into. Much interest was evinced in the extensive shipbuilding in progress at both Vancouver and Victoria.

POLICE STOP NEW YORK MEETING

Riotous Scenes on Broadway at Gathering of Friends of Irish Freedom—Boston Girl Among Those Arrested

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Police, assisted by soldiers, last night stopped the largest meeting held by the Friends of Irish Freedom since the organization started its anti-British campaign here.

They arrested John D. Moore, national secretary of the organization; Stephen W. Johnson, national organizer and manager of the meeting; and others, including Miss Margaret Curley, niece of the Mayor of Boston, and carried them to the West Thirtieth Street police station. By the time the last arrest was made Broadway was packed for blocks in both directions. Herald Square was jammed with a crowd that was estimated at 10,000 or more.

With difficulty the police got through, escorting as a prisoner the Boston girl, who had excited the crowd by kissing the flag of the Irish revolution and waving it and the Stars and Stripes above her head. The police made the arrests on the charge of obstructing the traffic.

By the time the usual Irish revolution and American flags had been put in place a crowd of 100 had gathered. The speaking was delayed for 15 minutes, and by that time fully 3000 persons had gathered, many of them coming from Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street.

In a moment 50 policemen appeared. Fifty soldiers joined them, and efforts were made to prevent the crowd from congregating, but unsuccessfully. The supporters of Johnson and Moore, with threats, gathered about the automobile and the speakers' stand.

A cheer went up when Johnson stood in the automobile. He held out his hands bidding his audience be still. As he started to speak a patrolman told Johnson he'd make no speech that night.

"I can't speak to you, friends," shouted Johnson. "I'm under arrest."

He was taken from the stand and to the west in Thirty-fifth Street, with the police station as his destination. The crowd closed in upon the policeman with Johnson and jammed the prisoner and captors against the wall of Macy's store. Soldiers went to the aid of the police, and between the two forces Johnson was taken to the station.

Two minutes later Thomas McCoy took the stand. He was promptly arrested. Shaun Conway then mounted the platform and started to talk. He was pulled down, but escaped arrest, while the police made their way out of the crowd with McCoy.

While the crowd was shouting at the police, Mr. Moore arose on the stand and was allowed to continue for about 10 minutes. He made a plea for "fair play" and "free speech" and then began to denounce the city magistrates and Mayor Mitchell. He was then arrested. The police were pushed about, and abused. They showed good discipline and used their night sticks only gently.

Then Miss Curley took a big hat from her head and shouted denunciations of England and "tyranny." It looked as if she would finish her speech. A policeman climbed into the front of the automobile and started it to the police station, with the speaker on the rear seat. Then the girl stood up, kissed the flag of the revolution and waved it with the Stars and Stripes. Her moving lips showed that she was still talking, but not a word could be heard in the hubbub.

Patrolman Hoffman grabbed a man who had jostled him and carried him to the station, where the prisoner said he was John Weisenbach, a butcher, of 391 Seventh Avenue. He was locked up on a disorderly conduct charge.

GOMPERS SAYS LABOR IS LOYAL

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—The State Federation of Labor listened today to an address by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in which he said organized labor stood firmly behind the nation and the President in carrying on the war.



Filene's

Girls' Fall school coats

\$12.50

can be buttoned up snugly

Shaggy but not too heavy. Lined through. A good deal of style for coats that cost little. Silk stitchery, nice buttons, plenty of fullness—details that together make a really good coat. Sizes, 6 to 12.

A separate shop for Junior Girls' coats

sizes, 12 to 17 years.

Velours, burella, broadcloth, shaggy mixture coats, \$10 to \$17.50. Especially interesting velours coats for \$15.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—Fourth floor)

Washington St., at Summer—Boston

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

lated at the embassy as follows: "Bainsizza is a new example of warfare. It is a high plateau 600 meters above sea level, between the Isonzo and Chiapovano valleys. It is 15 miles long and 10 miles wide. The second army assaulted it, after crossing the Isonzo under fire on 14 bridges which the engineers built during the battle. "After the crossing the Italian troops captured the whole of the Austrian first line position on the west of the plateau. Then, while one part of the army advanced against the second line, another part circled to the north of the plateau, enveloping the whole position on the flank."

"This is the most notable bite taken out of a Teuton line since the war began—a bite more than 15 miles wide and 10 miles deep. It also marks the first successful flanking movement of any large body of troops in the widely locked battle lines."

"This strategic movement," the embassy dispatch continues, "was beautifully attained. The success of the envelopment shows the complete superiority of our troops and the genius of the supreme command."

"The battle was hard fought throughout and the maneuver was only possible because of the impetuosity of the Italian infantry, which moved the enemy himself to compare their attack for reckless daring only with some of the most famous assaults of the Japanese troops."

San Gabriele Partly Taken

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—According to the Cologne Gazette correspondent on the Isonzo front, Monte San Gabriele has been partly taken by the Italians. The Austrians, adds the correspondent, are deserting this strong point.

German Advance Continues

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Further progress for the German troops northwest of Fokshani (Romania) was announced today by the Berlin War Office.

We extended our success of yesterday, the statement said, and pressed the enemy troops back from Irestri over the heights northward in the direction of the Susita valley. We took 800 prisoners.

Russians Desert Lines

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—Two more Russian regiments deserted the front lines east of Irestri (Romanian front), today's official statement said. The enemy troops dislodged us on Tuesday and in the course of the battle yesterday, which continued, two of our regiments abandoned their positions, the statement added. One afterward dispersed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official statement issued on Wednesday follows:

Western front: The stormy, rainy weather caused the artillery activity to be confined almost entirely within moderate limits. Numerous reconnoitering attacks by us included a gain in prisoners and booty.

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders the artillery duel was revived in the evening between Langemarck and Hollebeke. Our counter-thrusts drove the British out of the indentation in our positions northeast of Frezenberg which they had won.

Front of German Crown Prince: Before Verdun the activity of our own and the enemy artillery was notable only on the eastern bank of the Meuse, between Beaumont and Damloup.

Front of Duke Albrecht: In reprisal for the shelling of Thiaucourt by the French, Novant-aux-Pres and Pont-a-Mousson were subjected to our long distance fire.

Eastern Front—Front of Prince Leopold: There were no important events.

Front of Archduke Joseph: On both sides of Ottuz Valley Silesian and Austro-Hungarian troops stormed some hill positions and repulsed strong counterattacks north of Groeschitz. More than 600 prisoners were brought in. The Rumanians advanced unsuccessfully at several points against the mountain front between the Casino and Putna Valley.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: On the edge of the mountain west of the Middle Sereth, after effective artillery preparation, Prussian, Bavarian, Saxon and Mecklenburg battalions in house to house fighting captured the village of Muncelul and irresistibly pushed back the vanquished enemy troops in a northwesterly direction beyond several positions. By the impetuosity of the attacking forces strong Russo-Rumanian counterattacks were shattered. The enemy forces lost more than 1000 prisoners, three guns and 60 machine guns and sustained heavy sanguine losses.

East of the Fokshani-Adjudal Railway the only lively fighting activity was between the artillery forces. Macedonian front: T. artillery activity was very much stronger than recently, especially between the Vardar and Lake Doiran. Advance engagements on the eastern slopes of the Nidze Planina, were successful for the Bulgarians.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday night reads:

Stormy weather continues. Early on Wednesday morning enemy parties made a bombing attack on two of our posts east of Oosttaverne, but were driven off with loss.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France—The official statement issued on Wednesday night reads:

The day was calm on the whole

front, save in the region of the Hurtelise monument and on both banks of the Meuse, where the artillery displayed great activity on both sides. Belgian communication: During Monday and Tuesday nights our patrols were very active. In an attack carried out by one of our reconnoitering parties south of Dixmude we dispersed an enemy detachment and brought back prisoners. The bad weather was the cause of the feeble artillery activity.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The Russian official statement issued on Wednesday says:

In the direction of Ocna, in the region north of Gizechti and north of Soveia, the enemy troops made stubborn attacks all through the day. The battle was waged with varying success.

In the direction of Fokshani at daybreak yesterday the enemy forces, after artillery preparation, attacked our positions in the region of Munchellu. One of our divisions did not show the necessary resistance and, having abandoned its position, fled in disorder.

The enemy's forces continued to advance throughout the day and have reached the line Trenchty-Dena-Varnitza-Fitoneshti-Chylianitchi. During the night the enemy troops, continuing to develop their success, penetrated our positions in the region of Varnitza.

Caucasian front: North of Mush one of our scouting squadrons, having dislodged a Turkish company from its positions, conducted a successful reconnaissance in the region of Mush, returning safely with some prisoners.

Aviation: German airplanes dropped bombs on the railway station at Zamirle.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday reads:

Fighting continued on Tuesday on the Bainsizza Plateau. After having overcome the enemy rear guards our troops encountered and are at present attacking a powerful line of resistance which had been previously organized and which the enemy troops are defending with desperation. On the heights beyond Gorizia we made some gains.

CAUCUS PLEDGES FAITH IN PREMIER

(Continued from page one)

splendid speakership of Sir Robert Borden. We sincerely believe that no other man can discharge with like capacity the tremendous task of Prime Minister during this crisis, and that now, of all times, his continuance in the premiership is indispensable to the nation, and to his support we pledge our unalterable devotion."

It is quite evident from Wednesday's proceedings that a Union Government with official liberalism is now practically an impossibility, and the months of effort in this direction on the part of the Premier have proved futile, but it is quite believed that several prominent constitutional Liberals will join up with the Premier. It is generally admitted that the problems facing the country are extremely grave.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday afternoon, Sir Robert Borden stated that it had been decided that the Board of Selection for local tribunals to consider exemptions under the Military Service Bill would be composed of 24 members, and he thought it desirable that half of this number should be named by the leader of the opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid said that he found himself in a delicate position, inasmuch as he was asked to take part in the formation of a committee under a bill which he did not approve. However, the bill was of such importance, that whether there was approval of it or disapproval, it had become law, and it behooved all the subjects of the King to see that it was carried out. The leader of the opposition added that he would consult with both the conscriptionist and the anticonscriptionist members of his party regarding the bill and would communicate with the Premier.

Just as Sir Wilfrid Laurier was about to address the House, the members were summoned to the Senate to listen to a session given to a number of bills by the Acting Deputy Governor-General, Mr. Justice Duff. Included in these was the Conscription Act, which was signed on Tuesday by the Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, at Toronto, where His Excellency was engaged in opening the exhibition at that city. Compulsion thus becomes effective immediately, but a delay of several weeks will take place before the first class, namely, single men between 20 and 34 years of age, is called up. It taking this time before the regulations and tribunals are complete.

Anticonscriptionists

Borden Policy Denounced at Montreal Gathering

MONTREAL, Que.—At a meeting held in Lafontaine Park on Wednesday night, in the French-speaking part of the city, a resolution was passed denouncing Sir Robert Borden and his policy of conscription. The resolution was as follows:

"We, anticonscriptionists, united in a plenary meeting in Lafontaine Park, wish to be in sympathy with the cause of the Allies, and we deem it our duty to remain in Canada to augment our national industries so as to produce the necessary food and munitions for the cause of civilization."

"Conscriptionists, who are treacherous knaves, and whose eyes are made solely to look into the bottom of their pockets, seem to want to consummate the death bill. We, the anticonscriptionists, who are attached to the Canadian soil, must go to the end with our

fight against conscription, and we must not obey such a project, but, on the contrary, we must do our duty and obey the law of patriotism. If the conscription bill is enforced, Borden and his men will have to suffer the penalty of death. We wish to tell them so they will have time to make a good confession of all they have done since they have been in power. Nothing will be neglected by us to execute our project because these men are traitors and hangmen, and should be done away with."

PACIFISTS HUNT MEETING PLACE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Peoples Council will meet in Hudson, Wis., next Saturday, Louis P. Lochner, executive secretary, announced today.

Pacifists' Convention Called Off

FARGO, N. D.—The Peoples Council has called off its convention scheduled to meet here Saturday, after being barred from Minnesota by Governor Burnquist, according to a statement today by Mayor Stern of Fargo.

MOONEY PROTEST MEETING PLANNED

A meeting of protest against the continued imprisonment of Mrs. Rena Mooney, accused of complicity in the throwing of a bomb into a San Francisco parade, will be held on Boston Common at 4 o'clock next Sunday afternoon. James Oneal, state secretary of the Socialist Party, will preside, and Mayor Curley is said to have promised to attend if he is in the city. The meeting will be held jointly by the United Hebrew Trades, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Socialist Party and the Western Women's Council. Speakers will be Mr. Edward D. Nolan, also accused of complicity in the bomb throwing case and now out on bail, and J. Edward Morgan, who is representing San Francisco and Oakland labor unions in behalf of the accused persons.

Mrs. Mooney is the wife of Thomas J. Mooney, who has been convicted as one of the alleged bomb throwers, and for whom a new trial is being sought. She has once been acquitted, but is being held in prison without bail, on other counts, there being one count for each of the 10 persons killed by the bomb. Her continued imprisonment, the defenders of Mooney and his associates say, is an attempt to put her life in jeopardy twice for the same alleged offense. The union labor element asserts that Mooney and his associates in this case are innocent, and that they have been prosecuted because of the fight between labor unions and capitalists in San Francisco.

PRESIDENT WRITES TO SUFFRAGISTS

SARATOGA, N. Y.—A letter from President Wilson and a telegram from James W. Gerard endorsing the fight of New York State woman suffragists to obtain the enfranchisement of women through a constitutional amendment at the state elections in November, were read on Wednesday before the state Woman Suffrage Party, in conference here, by the chairman, President Wilson's letter follows:

"I learn with sincere pleasure of your impression of a growing sentiment in the State of New York in favor of woman suffrage, and I shall look forward with the greatest interest to the results of the state conference which you are planning to hold in Saratoga. May I not express the hope that that conference will lead to a very widespread interest in your campaign, and that your efforts will be crowned with the most substantial and satisfactory success?"

COMMISSIONS ARE GIVEN AHEAD OF TIME

WEST POINT, N. Y.—One hundred and fifty cadets became second lieutenants in the regular army today, 10 months ahead of their time. Secretary of War Baker handed them their diplomas during the exercises at Battle Monument on Trophy Point.

Sherman H. Pohl of Alexandria, Va., who made the class address, received the first diploma.

The men were given two weeks' furlough before taking up their posts of duty.

SALEM GAS PRICE INCREASE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU

SALEM, Mass.—The Salem Gas Light Company today announced an increase of 10 cents per 1000 feet of gas to consumers in Salem and Peabody. The new price is to be \$1.20 per 1000 feet. As reason for the advance, the company cited the additional cost of coal and oil. Recently the company was authorized by the State Gas and Electric Light Commission to issue 3000 new shares of stock at not less than \$130 per share.

ADDITIONAL GUARDS ORDERED

Authority to hire seven additional guards to be stationed at Gallups Island where the 270-odd interned Germans are quartered, was received from Washington today, and Henry J. Skeffington, commissioner of immigration, immediately made arrangements to select that number from the waiting list on the civil service records.

PARK ORDER TO BE REVOKED

The Boston Park Department announced today that permits to walk or lie on the Common and public parks of the city and to swim or wade in the small ponds will be revoked on Sept. 4, unless additional permission is given by the Mayor. It is probable however that this custom will cease after Labor Day.

MAINE CENTRAL RATE HEARING

PORTLAND, Me.—The State Public Utilities Commission has taken under

advisement the petition of the Maine Central Railroad for the right to increase its passenger mileage rate for books from 2½ to 3½ cents a mile, following a hearing at which the company officials made their arguments. The commission's finding, it is expected, will be made public in September.

COAL MEN DIFFER ON PRICE-FIXING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Directors of the National Coal Association were unable on Wednesday to agree as to whether they will accept without protest the scale of prices fixed for their product by President Wilson. Two distinct factions have developed in the association—one willing to accept the situation and the other anxious to fight the Government in the courts.

The operators who are ready to sell at the prices named are among the larger producers, and those who are showing opposition are representing largely owners of small mines, whose costs of production are high. They point to the provision of the food bill requiring the Government to name just prices and declare the scale fixed will drive many producers out of business.

Alabama bituminous operators submitted to the Federal Trade Commission on Wednesday cost of production figures purporting to show they will sell coal at a loss under the price scale just fixed. They asked for an increase of at least 50 cents per ton.

LIGNITE BASIS OF FUEL FOR MOTORS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU

BISMARCK, N. D.—E. J. Babcock, dean of the North Dakota School of Mines, and an authority on lignites, has announced the success of experiments in which he has long been engaged with a view to distilling motor fuel from North Dakota lignite. The new fuel is a volatile oil distilled from the coal which underlies more than half of this State and which the United States Geological Survey estimates may be found in beds of commercial value to the extent of 700,000,000,000 bushels.

Dean Babcock calls his discovery motor spirit, and declares that as a by-product in the manufacture of lignite briquettes, motor spirit can be produced for much less than gasoline.

The final discovery was an accident made while Dean Babcock was using a new heat treatment of lignite for the purpose of expelling gas, water and other by-products in the process of briquetting. The new fuel, he declares, can be distilled by a simple method and in sufficient quantities to make it an important competitor with gasoline.

A number of briquetting plants now are successfully operating in North and South Dakota, and experiments with the distillation of the Babcock motor spirit are to be made in the near future. The Dakota lignite is practically inexhaustible, and may be reached in most instances merely by stripping. In few cases does the cost of mining reach \$1 the ton, and in many instances it can be mined profitably for 50 cents.

It is described as a coal of somewhat higher grade than the brown lignite of Cologne, but as briquetted in much the same manner as is used almost exclusively for fuel in central and western North Dakota in its native form, retailing at \$3.25 the ton delivered, as compared with \$7.50 to \$12 for bituminous and \$15 to \$17 for anthracite coals.

WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

Reading classes which have been formed by the Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Peace Party, in Boston and in a number of cities and towns, are studying international questions. The party urges every individual to form his own opinion as to what will constitute lasting peace, asserting: "To have lasting peace the terms of settlement must be based on sound principles." A list of important publications on the great question has been compiled and published by the organization.

FIREMEN ON ROLL OF MERIT

Lieut. Edward McDonough, aide to the chief of the Boston Fire Department, and John J. Kennedy of Ladder 13 were awarded places on the roll of merit of the department for acts of bravery in an order issued by Fire Commissioner Grady, last night. Twenty-one others are commended for acts of bravery, most of which occurred at the Lenox Hotel fire last February.

SAILOR COOKS BUY FISH

About 150 student cooks from the United States receiving "ship" Commonwealth Pier, visited the Boston Fish Pier this afternoon under the supervision of two first class cooks James B. Freeman and Harry A. Schiefman. After inspecting the freezer and fish stalls which line the pier, the students purchased some fresh fish and returned to the pier where they cooked it.

PACIFISTS BURN CHURCH FLAG

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A flag has been begun here for vandals who recently broke into Prospect M. E. Church here, tore down an American flag from over the altar, burned it and then left a note for the pastor, the Rev. Thomas G. Cocks, threatening to destroy the building if he did not advocate peace in his sermons.

MALDEN TAX RATE HIGHER

MALDEN, Mass.—The tax rate for this year is announced as \$23.30, the highest in the history of the city and an increase of \$1.90 over last year. The valuation is \$39,847,897 against \$43,846,391 last year; personal valuation \$5,131,597 against \$9,827,191 a year ago.

PEACE JUSTICES ARE NOT EXEMPT

Acting Under Federal Authority the Attorney-General of Massachusetts Will Rule That 12,000 Are Liable to Service

Under authority delegated by the federal authorities to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Attorney-General's office of Massachusetts will rule that justices of the peace are not "judicial" officers within the meaning of the selective service law and are consequently subject to draft.

There are about 12,000 justices of the peace in Massachusetts and the Governor's office was flooded yesterday with applications for new commissions.

Judicial officers are exempt from the draft under the federal act and the United States attorney-general some time ago ruled that justices of the peace come under this classification.

Upon representation, however, by the Massachusetts authorities to the provost marshal-general that the Massachusetts justice of the peace is a purely ministerial office, the Governor of Massachusetts has been asked to make his own ruling, and the Governor has requested the attorney-general for an opinion and a decision.

The attorney-general, it was said this morning, will find that a justice of the peace in this State is liable for military service.

Refused to Be Examined

Philip B. Grossner, a naturalized citizen, supposedly of Russian extraction, surrendered to the United States Marshal at Boston today and was arrested on a charge of refusing to submit to physical examination and to the draft. He was held for the Federal grand jury by United States Commissioner Hayes. Grossner claims he is an internationalist and antimilitarist, and is opposed to the waging of war by a capitalistic nation. Mr. Hayes informed him his opinion was of no value and that he was required to submit to the laws of the country of which he was a citizen.

AMERICANS TO TRY CAMOUFLAGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first American camouflage company is being organized for service in France. In official English, the camouflage "practices the art of military concealment," but a more literal translation of the French phrase, "for that is what it is, proves him to be a faker. Camouflage is to the modern soldier what the handiest bush is to the American Indian. Specialists in all manner of devices for concealing the whereabouts and designs of troops from the eyes of the enemy are now grouped together in military units. Whenever a machine gun is set up, or a trench is taken and reversed, or a battery of artillery goes into action, or a new road is opened, or a new bridge is built, or an officer creeps out into an advanced post to hear and to observe, there must go the camouflage man to spread his best imitation of the veil of invisibility. Iron workers, sheet metal workers, carpenters, cabinet makers, stage carpenters, property men, plaster molders, photographers, scene painters, sign painters, will make up this force. There is in store for them no end of opportunity to use their wits.

Stories are told of how they have set up dummy cannon that recoiled and flashed a puff of smoke under the eyes of hostile aeroplanes while the genuine rifles fired from their concealed pits some hundreds of yards away. Aeroplane sheds have looked like wheat fields and railroad trains like workmen's cottages.

WHEAT PRICE IS NOT YET DECIDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON BUREAU

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a prolonged session the Wheat Price Committee, headed by Dr. H. A. Garfield, has failed to reach a price for the 1917 wheat crop, though it is hoped that the price will be fixed shortly.

Dr. H. A. Garfield, the chairman, states that the committee is weighing every consideration carefully, and that all questions are receiving serious study.

Reports are being persistently circulated that a wide difference of opinion has developed as to what is a fair price. The committee has agreed that it should require a three-fourths vote to set any figure. Representatives of the producing interests, it is said, are holding out for a price higher than other members are willing to concede.

When the price finally is determined, the committee's recommendation will be transmitted directly to President Wilson, and the price will be announced from the White House. It is believed also that in event the committee cannot agree on a price, two or more figures may be given to the President and a decision left to him.

NEW YORK BIDS ARMY GOOD-BY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two million New Yorkers shouted their farewells to the 28,000 men of the twenty-seventh division, comprising national guard units from all over the State who are soon to go to training camps,

as they marched today down Fifth Avenue.

The standards of the Allies, with the Stars and Stripes predominating, waved from every window, and banked on both sides of the broad avenue, a great gathering of people greeted the marching columns.

It took five hours for the grand review to pass a given point. Every branch of the service, except aviation, was represented.

Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchell and other officials reviewed the parade at the Union League Club. Civil War veterans and other honored guests occupied a grandstand in front of the Public Library.

COTTON MILLS FIGHT CHILD LABOR LAWS

GREENSBORO, N. C.—An injunction suit has been brought here against the United States District Attorney in the name of a father to prevent a local mill from discharging two minor sons, to whose wages he claimed to be entitled.

The fight is really begun by cotton mill interests. It is said, to break down the federal child labor laws. Federal Judge Boyd will hear the case.

Arguments by an imposing array of counsel over the contention that the statute violates the constitution and invades state rights have been brought forward so far.

Prof. Roscoe Pound, dean of law of Harvard University, and Prof. Thomas I. Parkinson of Columbia University, appear as leading counsel for the Department of Justice, while Junius Parker of New York heads the attorneys for the plaintiffs.

ICE CREAM FOR THE SOLDIERS

Plans for supplying the new national army of drafted men to be housed at the Ayer cantonment, with ice cream and soft drinks, are being made by the quartermaster's department of the United States Army, and they requested the Boston Chamber of Commerce today to bring together at Camp Devens next Tuesday afternoon, agents of all the makers of ice cream and soft drinks in this vicinity. The plan is to have them meet in Building No. 522 at 2 p. m. at Ayer and submit bids for supplying the cantonment with those products.

Officials of the Chamber said today that they would immediately comply with the request and communicate with the local manufacturers of these commodities and that they expected to have a good representation present next Tuesday, so that the Government may arrange as favorable a contract as possible.

Camp Commander Arrives

Col. Morris E. Locke, who was formerly with the eighth field artillery, arrived in Boston today, and he will become camp commander and acting brigade commander in the absence of Brigadier-General Lassiter, who is now in France. Colonel Locke succeeds Col. Emory T. Smith, commander of the one hundred and third artillery, and heretofore senior officer.

Officials of the Chamber said today that they would immediately comply with the request and communicate with the local manufacturers of these commodities and that they expected to have a good representation present next Tuesday, so that the Government may arrange as favorable a contract as possible.

BOSTON STATISTICS SHOWN

N. F. Nichols of the industrial bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, provided 24 lantern slides for use at the Boston park shows the motion picture entertainments in the open air at Boston parks, and they were exhibited for the first time this week. The slides show vital, financial and industrial statistics of Boston, and other conditions here. Requests for the privilege to use them in other parts of New England are being received in large numbers at the chamber, it was announced today.

H. B. WILLIS' RELEASE SOUGHT

Mayor Curley announced today that Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador in Washington, had agreed to use his office and through a friendly mediator confer with the German Government to secure the release of Harold B. Willis of the Lafayette Escadrille of Paris. Harold Willis was in a plane attempting to secure photographs and while fighting off Germans, it is reported, was compelled to land within the German lines.

AUTOIST IS SENTENCED

LYNN, Mass.—James E. Rosenfield of Boston appealed a sentence of a \$50 fine and three months in the house of correction, for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, here yesterday, and was held in \$500 bonds for the Superior Court. Rosenfield was in collision with an automobile operated by James H. Rollins on Western Avenue last May. He admitted that he had taken two drinks of whiskey.

STRATEGIC ROADS FOR PANAMA ASKED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has requested an appropriation of \$100,000 for building military roads from the Panama Canal back into the jungles as a possible aid in repelling invaders.

Military authorities have long advocated this, holding that it would be simple for an enemy to put troops on the banks of the canal from the jungles behind.

To demonstrate the possibility of jungle troop movements, Major-General Edwards when in command of the Canal Zone carried a landing party through them at an average rate of eight miles a day.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Streets, Boston

Saturday, Sept. 1—Store Closed All Day

NEW SERGE DRESSES

\$16.75 \$22.50 \$25

NEW SATIN DRESSES

\$25 \$29.75 \$35

NEW FALL COATS

\$25 \$35 to \$110

MEYER JONASSON & CO.

NO VOTE DAY SET ON WAR TAX BILL

Senator La Follette, Prevents
Fixing a Time, Not Wanting
Debate Limited—Cloture
Petition Signed by Fifty-Nine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Underwood of Alabama today opened the debate on the war profits section of the War Tax Bill. He spoke in the committee, in an effort to curb the inroads of radical "upward revisionists" into the excess war profits, but has yielded to the extent of changing the percentage tax from 26 per cent to 33 per cent. This change will raise over \$1,000,000,000 more than was at first contemplated from this source.

In defending the Bankhead amendment, Senator Underwood sketched briefly the rising tide of prosperity which had overtaken certain big corporations as a result of profits derived from the present war. Senator Underwood favors a higher taxation than the committee plan, or even the committee increase, but he does not go to the extent championed by the La Follette and Borah group.

The new Bankhead proposals would levy war profits taxes based upon capitalization, at the following graduated rates, after exemption of \$5000 and 8 per cent: on profits of 5 per cent additional, 5 per cent; between 5 and 10 per cent, 10 per cent; between 10 and 15 per cent, 25 per cent; between 15 and 20 per cent, 50 per cent; and above 20 per cent, a tax of 75 per cent.

In its compromise amendment the Finance Committee retained the pre-war profits rate of the pending bill, but it added a new maximum war profits tax rate of 60 per cent on profits in excess of 300 per cent. The maximum in the bill was 50 per cent on profits over 250 per cent.

Senator La Follette today prevented the fixing of a date for a final vote on the measure, basing his objection on the ground that the proposition under consideration is too important to admit of limiting discussion. Fifty-nine names have been signed to a cloture petition which Chairman Simmons submitted to the chair late on Wednesday.

The Senate has advanced to the point where a herculean struggle is imminent, namely, the section which proposes to tax excess war profits, and which a number of senators would use as a means for practically censoring all the war profits made by corporations since the beginning of the war. Those who will lead the fight for upward revision constitute the radical element in the Senate.

Senators La Follette, Johnson of California, Borah, Kenyon and others will plead for a high taxation of war profits. Senator La Follette will first ask for a 75 per cent tax, and will go down in the scale of taxation each time one of his amendments is defeated until the 48 per cent mark is reached.

Members of the conservative group, including those who will support the Senate Finance Committee, realize that they must yield in this direction, although they hope not to the point desired by the most impetuous of the "upward revisionists."

In order to meet the radical movement for greater taxation of war profits, the Senate Finance Committee on Wednesday agreed to amendments carrying war profits taxes of more than 34 per cent in place of the present provisions for 26 per cent. The amendments agreed to, and accepted late on Wednesday by the Senate, would increase the war profits yield from \$352,000,000 to \$1,050,000,000 in addition to the taxes under the present law and would yield a third of the bill's total taxes. The committee retained the pre-war profits rate of the bill but it added a new maximum war profits rate of 60 per cent on profits in excess of 300 per cent. The maximum in the bill was 50 per cent on profits over 250 per cent.

Another substantial change was made in provisions for exemptions. These provisions would care for corporations suffering abnormal depression during the pre-war period. Corporations making less than 4 per cent during that period would be entitled to at least that exemption, and if more than 10 per cent they would receive not over 10 per cent deduction. By these changes the committee estimated that the proposed levy would take \$1,286,000,000 of the \$3,000,000,000 or \$4,000,000,000 war profits estimated to be earned this year.

Senators La Follette and Gore, prominent in the faction urging more radical war profits taxation, did not attend the committee meeting. Chairman Simmons and others of the majority hope the new levy, almost doubled, will command sufficient support to cause the rejection of the more drastic proposals.

These changes were made by the committee because of the realization that ground must be yielded to the pressure of the radicals, and in an attempt to curb a too deep inroad into war profits.

Senate Votes for Zone Rate

Amendment Increases Postage on
Newspapers and Periodicals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate accepted the McKellar amendment to the postal rates section of the War Tax Bill late on Wednesday by a vote of 40 to 35. The McKellar amendment has to do with rates on second-class mail matter, and is based on the zone system. It provides that after Jan. 1, 1918, all newspapers, maga-

zines and other publications regularly admitted to the mails as matter of the second class, when mailed by the publisher, shall be subject to the following rate, the zone system now applying to parcel post matter to be adapted also to second-class matter:

Local, first, second and third zones, under 300 miles, 1 cent per pound.
Fourth zone, 300 to 600 miles, 2 cents per pound.
Fifth zone, 600 to 1000 miles, 3 cents per pound.
Sixth zone, 1000 to 1400 miles, 4 cents per pound.
Seventh zone, 1400 to 1800 miles, 5 cents per pound.
Eighth zone, over 1800 miles, 6 cents per pound.

One proviso of the above amendment is that the free-in-county circulation provided for by present law shall continue as at present.

It was at first thought that the McKellar amendment would be defeated, and that the Hardwick amendment would be adopted, which provides for a graduated tax on advertising matter.

Religious and fraternal papers, and papers the books of which show that no profit is derived from the publication which accrues to the benefit of the owners, are exempted. This provision was written into the section by the House, and was accepted by the Senate without change.

The McKellar amendment will work a hardship on city papers having a large outside circulation, and will make it possible for small publications having a purely local circulation to compete with the larger publications. This amendment, if finally adopted will work havoc with a number of publishing plants throughout the country, according to a number of senators who attempted to secure the defeat of the zone system.

The part of the postal section which placed a 3-cent war stamp tax on first-class mail matter was eliminated from the bill. The rejection of the part of the section which imposed a 5 per cent tax on publishers' incomes above \$4000, by a viva voce vote, came as a complete surprise. Senator Pomeroy vigorously denounced such a plan, and when a vote was called for on the motion to strike out, no dissenting voice was heard.

Senator Weeks, as soon as committee amendments to the whole bill have been perfected, will offer a motion to strike out the whole postal section, including the newly adopted McKellar amendment. Senator Weeks predicts that the Senate will eliminate from the bill any mention of a postal tax in any form, whether on first or second-class mail. If the Senate fails to do this there will be a vigorous effort made to accomplish this result in conference between the two houses.

SOCIALIST OPPOSES SEPARATE PEACE IDEA

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—Talking for the Socialists of neutral countries, L. Stauning, Socialist leader and minister without portfolio, declared on Tuesday that no nation should be left crushed on the conclusion of the war. "The recurring rumors that we desire a separate peace between Russia and Germany," he said, "are meaningless and untrue. A separate peace would be in complete opposition to the interests of the international working classes. We desire peace, but for all the nations of the world. A separate peace would set free forces which could be employed for the destruction of single nations, which is in absolute opposition to the interests of humanity."

FLIES FROM TURIN TO NAPLES AND BACK

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Making a flight of more than 900 miles without stopping, Capt. Giulio Laureani, an aviator in the Italian Army, is found to have established a new world's long distance record. According to a dispatch to the Temps, from Milan, the aviator's course was from Turin to Naples and return.

Captain Laureani used a new S. I. A. machine. He left Turin at 10:07 a. m., reached Naples, flew over that city, and was back in Turin at 8:40 o'clock, p. m.

FLOUR CONTRACT HELD UP

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Announcement was made yesterday that the failure of the Federal Wheat Board to fix the price for 1917 wheat temporarily has blocked the awarding of a contract for 3300 barrels of flour by the Penal and Charitable Institutions Commission. The bids were to have been opened at 11 yesterday morning at the State House, but when the time for opening them arrived, Secretary Parker announced that the proposals would not be opened in public, but would be taken up later by the commission which retained the right to reject any or all of them.

NEW RULING ON AUTO LICENSES

Explanation of a new ruling concerning the detention of automobilists found driving without their operating license was given Judge Albert D. Boston in the Chelsea Police Court by Lieut. Maurice Finn of the Metropolitan Park Commission, yesterday. He explained that unless arrested for another offense an automobilist is not necessarily taken at once to court because he has forgotten or lost his license, although a summons may be served. If arrested for another offense, however, the absence of the proper license would constitute another charge against the defendant, he said.

TROOPS TO BE EXAMINED

PARIS, France (Thursday)—American army examiners left for the French front today to examine the 1100 Americans in the 45 sections of the American ambulance field service before their transfer to the regular army service.

CURTIS ANTI-AD PLAN IS PASSED

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Votes to Refer to People Measure to Prevent Public Funds for Sectarian Use

By a very large majority the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today voted to refer the Curtis anti-ad plan to the voters for their acceptance or rejection as a part of the constitution. As acted on today, the proposition is in the same form in which it recently took its third reading by a vote of 275 to 25. Today's action, which was final, was by a voice vote, nobody asking for a roll call.

There was a short debate on the subject today, efforts being made both to defeat the proposition and to postpone final action until a later time. Mr. Brackett of Arlington said he was against the Curtis proposition as it stood, though he was in favor of the antisectarian features. He considered the proposition limiting the power of the Legislature in its respect for the detriment to the public welfare. He moved to postpone further consideration for a week.

Messrs. Curtis and Lonnasey of Boston urged an immediate vote, saying that there had been sufficient debate on the subject.

Mr. Pillsbury of Wellesley stated that he regarded the proposition in the same light as did Mr. Brackett.

Postponement of consideration was defeated on a voice vote, whereupon Mr. Brackett returned to his criticism of the measure. It had been greatly changed from the original antisectarian proposition. It was said to be opposed by the State Board of Agriculture on the ground that it cut off appropriations to aid agricultural societies.

Mr. Brown of Brockton criticized the Curtis amendment because it restricted the power of the Legislature to appropriate money for worthy private institutions or for agricultural or other proper objects. He advocated its defeat.

A voice vote was then taken on referring the amendment to the people and there was a very large yeas majority.

The convention voted to grant leave of absence to Delegate Charles P. Curtis Jr. of Boston, who has entered the naval service, and to Delegate Daniel A. Martin of Holyoke, who is about to go to the army training camp at Ayer. The convention applauded a statement of Mr. Avery of Holyoke that although Mr. Martin's membership in the convention entitled him to exemption from the selective draft, according to a ruling by the Federal authorities at Washington, he had declined to take advantage of this ruling.

Another order having in view a limiting of debate was offered today by Mr. Swig of Taunton, and was referred to the committee on rules which has that subject under consideration. The Swig order provides that after a subject has been discussed three full days speeches shall be limited to 15 minutes and no member shall be entitled to speak more than once.

At 11:05 the convention went into committee of the whole, with Mr. Pelletier of Boston in the chair. Mr. Anderson of Brookline resumed his argument in support of the initiative and referendum, dealing with the forces which control the Legislature. He told of his experience as member of the Public Service Commission. He said that there was a regular system of publicity, conducted by certain corporations, for the purpose of misleading the public. Men were in and around the galleries and in the corridors for the purpose of misinforming the public. He referred to a Boston paper as having received \$700,000 from sources connected with the New Haven railroad for financial aid, and said that that paper is now opposing the initiative and referendum.

Mr. Kenney of Springfield came to the defense of the paper, stating that it was the old management, entirely distinct from the present management, which was in control at the time Mr. Anderson mentioned.

Mr. Anderson said that in New Hampshire there was a list of some 300 men who were a part of a similar system of control of the Legislature and of the public. He called attention to his extreme care in not giving names. Many men were drawn in by unusual circumstances. Some were forced in self-protection to support the initiative and referendum. They could not tell what would happen to their interests if they did not support such government.

Mr. Donovan of Springfield asked who were the guilty persons. Mr. Anderson replied that a man gets political pull. Then he gets retainers from public service corporations. Then he builds up his circle of political supporters. This increases his powers with the Legislature. The system grows by what it feeds on. The public service corporation is the center of the evil. This evil has grown so that private influences control the Legislature, not the public welfare.

In answer to Mr. Brown of Brockton, Mr. Anderson replied that in guise of fees, what are substantially bribes are given to lawyers. He said that a glaring instance was seen in the New Haven Railroad's relations to the New Hampshire Legislature.

Mr. Lowe of Fitchburg asked why it was not equally possible for as much evil to occur under the initiative and referendum.

Mr. Anderson answered that the experiment was worth trying. He had no faith in panaceas, but he believed that the initiative and referendum would strike a fatal blow at an evil of invisible government which had afflicted this State for a generation. He scouted the idea that there was a social com-

pact in the Constitution of 1780. He accepted fully the theory that a democracy must be restrained. But the trouble now is that 34 per cent of the House has an absolute veto on the majority. That is not restraint; it is absolute prohibition. It means that the minority, not the majority, are entitled to rule.

The system by which "invisible government" influences and blocks legislation in the Massachusetts Legislature was described by Mr. Anderson during the debate on the initiative and referendum in the convention late yesterday. This system is familiar to all close followers of State House affairs and has been evidenced in recent years in repeated defeats of public service commission investigations, temperance and social evil reform legislation, bills to break up monopolistic holding companies, etc.

Mr. Anderson was championing the initiative and referendum as a means of expressing the wishes of the people when "invisible government" had succeeded in defeating in the Legislature measures intended to carry out those wishes. He spoke chiefly from personal experience.

In 1893 he was junior counsel in the so-called "gas investigation," the stenographic report of which, said Mr. Anderson, showed that the State Senate "was governed by a little coterie of men." This made it evident to him that the Legislature "had ceased to govern." In consequence the Public Franchise League was formed, with Mr. Anderson as counsel, to "investigate" forces which governed Massachusetts.

As a result of his observation and studies in connection with that league he became convinced that there was a mercenary control of legislation which prevented the public from getting its dues. These controlling factors secured legislation they wanted and were equally successful in securing immunity from legislation they didn't want.

Members of the Legislature were helped by "invisible government" in various ways, one of which was help given to secure election or reelection of certain members. Many members of the Legislature became conscious "that there are lines of action which they are expected to follow and which they are to avoid if they are to satisfy the men who aided them."

The men who conduct these operations, Mr. Anderson said, are "adjuncts of political parties" and "there is more opportunity with the Republicans than with the Democrats." He said, however, that there is "no partisanship in these operations" and added, "if the Democrats had been in a majority they might have been as bad or worse."

He would not, he said, give the names of men "who have been smirched by invisible government." There are varying degrees of responsibility for corrupt actions. He said he had gone through the case thoroughly and realized the perils of giving names.

Mr. Anderson said he could not say whether there were 40 or 100 of "these men," but believed that the investigation of the New Haven would show that his statements about invisible government are true. Like evidence, he said, may be found in New Hampshire and New York and in the Massachusetts reports of gas and railroad investigations and will show the governing forces in a large and important field, invisible government with criminal methods.

Mr. Powers of Newton opposed the initiative and referendum, particularly the provisions allowing amendments to the state constitution through the operation of the initiative and referendum. In Colorado, in 1912, he said, the important amendment for judicial recall had been adopted by 16 per cent of the voters. Mr. Powers quoted Professor Barnett of the University of Oregon, saying that, under the initiative and referendum, there was practically no constitution in Oregon, as far as protection of minorities was concerned.

Mr. Powers told of his inquiries in Oregon about recent changes. The men there are evenly divided on the initiative and referendum, and "all agreed that it was falling into disuse," he said.

He displayed a California ballot with 48 questions besides the list of candidates, including constitutional amendments and legislation. In addition there was an explanatory pamphlet containing about 900,000 words.

INSURANCE BILL REPORT FAVORABLE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House committee has reported favorably upon the Administration Soldiers and Sailors' Insurance Bill, designed as a substitute in the future for the present pension system.

The principal change made in the bill by the committee is the reduction of the maximum amount of optional insurance a man may take from \$10,000 to \$5000. Another amendment adopted provides that the allowance adopted provides that the allowance upon remarriage. Originally the allowance would have continued for two years after the husband passed away.

B. & M. STRIKE POSTPONED

The promised strike of repair shop and roundhouse employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad, planned for today, was postponed by a conference yesterday afternoon at the Quincy House. The men demand a flat increase of 8 cents an hour, whether tradesmen or helpers. It is understood that the men agreed to a delay of another day in order that a representative of the Department of Labor in Washington, who had accepted an invitation to meet both sides, could join in the conference.

GAS INVESTIGATION PLANNED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission voted yesterday to notify the Providence Gas Company that it proposes to start an investigation to determine the reasonableness of the increase in rates which the company proposes to put into effect Oct. 1.

BIG QUANTITIES OF FOOD STORED

Warehouses of Massachusetts Report Enormous Amounts of Butter and Eggs, Though Prices Are Holding High

Enormous amounts of butter and eggs, especially, and quantities of meat and fish are stored away in the warehouses of Massachusetts, according to a report from the State Department of Health, today, giving the amounts placed in cold storage during July and the totals on hand Aug. 1. Today butter is selling at 50 cents a pound, and eggs are from 65 to 70 cents a dozen for fresh henry and western eggs bring 45 cents a dozen. The report says:

"The 73 licensed cold storage warehouses in Massachusetts have rendered their reports to the State Department of Health as required by statute. The figures show a storage of food amounting to nearly 20,000,000 pounds during the month of July and also show that eggs and butter on hand Aug. 1 amounted to 18,500,000 dozens and 17,000,000 pounds respectively. The figures read as follows:

ARTICLES PLACED IN COLD STORAGE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1917

Eggs, case (dozens).....	1,952,210
Do broken out (pounds).....	184,612
Butter (pounds).....	9,591,735
Poultry (pounds).....	762,837 1/2
Game (pounds).....	1,137
Meat, fresh, and meat products, fresh (pounds).....	3,100,358 1/2
Fish, fresh food (pounds).....	5,164,944
Total.....	19,867,953 1/2

QUANTITIES OF BUTTER AND EGGS IN COLD STORAGE ON AUG. 1, 1917

Eggs, case (dozens).....	18,584,330
Do broken out (pounds).....	650,000
Butter (pounds).....	17,073,581
Total.....	36,310,067

"Inasmuch as the contents of one dozen eggs weigh about one pound, the dozen of eggs are added as pounds.

"Most of the articles were stored in the large warehouses in Boston and its vicinity. A recapitulation of the figures shows 87.5 per cent was stored in Greater Boston, 7.1 per cent in Worcester County, 6.2 per cent in the Merrimack Valley district, 3.9 per cent in Bristol County, 3.9 per cent in the Merrimack Valley district and 2.9 per cent in Berkshire County. This quantity was stored in 38 warehouses and represents 82.2 per cent of the total storage. Not included in these figures are 1,333,333 pounds of fish, or 6.8 per cent of the total storage, which was placed in the 14 fish freezers on Cape Cod and Cape Ann. The balance of 11 per cent was stored in 13 small warehouses located in different parts of the State. Eight warehouses reported nothing placed in storage during July and nothing on hand Aug. 1.

"Five requests for extension of time on cold storage goods were made and granted, and one request to remove goods which were in storage longer than 12 months was made and granted. Three lots on which the 12 months had expired were ordered out of storage."

CAMP MILLS MEN RETURN TO SERVICE

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.—Ten members of Brooklyn regiments who left Camp Mills because they objected to being amalgamated with the one hundred and sixty-fifth New York, returned to quarters today. Men who are still away from camp will be given 10 days to return before being listed as deserters.

Another sham battle was staged today between four companies of the one-hundred and sixty-fifth. Ohio and Oklahoma troops are expected to arrive simultaneously and arrangements have been made to care for them that way.

BRITISH ALIENS ARE TO BE CONSCRIPTED

CHICAGO, Ill.—John S. Dennis, commanding the western division of the British recruiting station here, has issued the following statement:

"I am authorized in saying that Britons and Canadians living in the United States who do not voluntarily enlist within the next few weeks will be conscripted."

Colonel Dennis says that since the recruiting of England's subjects in the United States began sufficient Canadians and Britons have enlisted to make more than six full battalions.

EXHIBIT FOR CHILDREN

With the food production and conservation movement as an incentive the children's gardens throughout Greater Boston have increased greatly this year. It is reported, and the exhibition of their products in Horticultural Hall next Saturday and Sunday is expected to surpass the shows in former years, with more children competing and a greater variety of produce on exhibit. There are 170 prizes, amounting to \$400, offered for flowers and vegetables. The exhibition will open at noon on Saturday.

PLAN FOR SOLDIERS' VOTE

A petition was sent by A. Franklin Priest of Haverhill to Governor McCall yesterday asking him to convene the Legislature in special session immediately, for consideration of a plan by which Massachusetts soldiers may vote in the state primaries Sept. 25. The petition is indorsed by leading citizens of Essex County, where Mr. Priest is a candidate for the County Court clerkship nomination.

PEOPLES COUNCIL MEETS

At the first meeting of the Boston branch of the Peoples Council of America, held in Pilgrim Hall last

night, a protest was raised over the refusal of Governor Burleigh of Minnesota to permit the national organization to hold its proposed six-day convention in that State. The announcement that the Governor of North Dakota had invited the meeting to that commonwealth was greeted with approval. George E. Roemer Jr. was chairman of the meeting and declared the purpose of the organization was to secure speedy and lasting peace. Despite the fact that the authorities are closely watching the proceedings of the Peoples Council, Mr. Roemer denied that it purposed to hamper the country in any way. The other speakers were the Rev. H. W. Pinkham of Melrose, the Rev. G. G. Mills, secretary of the Free Religious Association, and James Oneal, secretary of the Socialist Party.

CORN-AND-CABBAGE ABUNDANT, FINDS MARKETS BUREAU

Consumers Urged to Select Vegetables Most Plentiful and Thereby Help the Farmer

Corn and cabbage are abundant in Greater Boston and housekeepers should see that they get the lowest prices, such as 15 cents a dozen for corn and 4 cents a pound for cabbage, according to H. E. Larson in today's Bureau of Markets news bulletin. The retail prices are collected by the Massachusetts Board of Food Administration in order to show the suburban and uptown householder what low prices prevail at cash markets where the expensive credit and delivery services are dispensed with.

The report says: It is not only economical for the consumer to select vegetables most plentiful in the market but it is of tremendous help to the farmer in disposing of his produce at this critical time. For this reason it is important for all buyers of vegetables for immediate household use and for use in the future to center their attention on sweet corn and cabbage. Both are exceedingly plentiful and cheap on the market, according to H. E. Larson of the local office of the Bureau of Markets, and of excellent quality.

The supply of tomatoes was taken by a rather active demand with prices same as yesterday. Peppers, apples, onions, carrots and beets are of normal supply with prices unchanged.

Produce delivered and prices received by farmers—Apples, 591 bushels (all grades), \$1@2.50, retail, 5@15c quart; beans, green, 312 bushels (32 quarts), \$1.85@2.00, retail, 8c quart; beans, yellow, 46 bushels (32 quarts), \$2@2.25, retail, 10c quart; beans, shell, 354 bushels (32 quarts), 75c@1.25, retail, 6c quart; beets, bunch, 266 boxes (18 bunches), 50@60c, retail, 5c bunch; beets, cut, 70 bushels, 75@85c, retail, 4c pound; cabbage, 577 barrels (80@90 pounds), 50@60c, retail, 2c pound; carrots, bunch, 224 boxes (24 bunches), 50@60c, retail, 15c@1.50; retail 5c pound; corn, white, 2700 boxes, (5 dozen), 40@60c, retail, 15c dozen; corn, yellow, 540 bushels (5 dozen), 50@75c, retail, 15c dozen; cucumbers, 78 boxes, \$1@2, retail, 4c each; lettuce, 495 boxes (18 heads), 50c@\$1, retail, 8c head; onions, 663 bushels (32 pounds), \$1.55@1.75, retail, 5c pound; peppers, 309 bushels, 75@81c, retail, 8c dozen; potatoes, 1059 bushels, \$1.40@1.50, retail, 43c peck; radishes, red, 91 boxes (5 dozen), 75c@1.25, retail, 3c bunch; squash, Italian, 60 boxes, 50c@1.50, retail, 5c pound; squash, summer, 145 boxes, 25@30c, retail, 5c each; squash, Turban, 49 barrels, \$1.25@1.50, retail, 4c pound; tomatoes, 2485 bushels (56 pounds) \$1@1.50, retail, 5c pound; cauliflower, 202 boxes (5@9), 40c@\$1, retail, 15@25c each; celery, 442 bunch, \$1@1.25, retail, 15c bunch; escarole, 32 boxes, 30@35c, retail, 5c pound; egg plant, 174 boxes (15@18), \$1.50@1.75, retail, 1c each; greens, 153 bushels, 25@35c, retail, 18c dozen; kale, 19 boxes, 25@30c; parsnips, 10 dozen bunches, 50c, retail, 7c bunch; parsnips, cut, 17 bushels, \$1.75@2, retail, 8c pound; parsley, 33 bunches, 25@35c, retail, 2 ounces 5c; romaine, 102 bushels, 25@30c, retail, 10c; peas, 112 bushels, \$1@1.50, retail, 7c quart.

GARDEN EXHIBITS PLANNED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Word has been received here that at least two of the near-by cities have decided to hold garden produce exhibits similar to the one planned for this city next month. Both West Springfield and Chicopee have announced their shows, the one across the river to be held tomorrow and Saturday and the one in Chicopee coming Sept. 29. Both children and adults are eligible to enter exhibits, providing they have an amateur standing.

SEALERS HOLD THEIR OUTING

NAHANT, Mass.—Thurs. Hanson, state commissioner of weights and measures, impressed upon more than 75 state sealers at their outing here Wednesday the fact that the public looks to the faithful performance of their obligations for protection against unscrupulous vendors in Massachusetts. He declared that despite frequent cautions many local sealers were not doing their full duty, not a few of them being ignorant of the laws which they are employed to enforce, he held. The two-pound bread law he called a farce.

SCHOOL STAFF REDUCED

ROCKLAND, Mass.—Unless the positions are filled in the meantime the schools will open next Monday with a reduced teaching staff. Superintendent of Schools P. M. Haines has resigned to become superintendent of schools in Gloucester. Albert Roberts and Mr. Barrett, his assistants, were drafted into the army. Four women assistants in the upper grades and three women in the elementary grades have resigned.

AMERICAN AID TO RUSSIA URGED

Director of Russian Official Information Bureau Appeals for United States Support of the Struggling New Democracy

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If the United States helps Russia now and saves her from weakening as a fighting power, she may save thousands of American boys from sacrifice on the battle line. A. J. Sack, director of the Russian Official Information Bureau, has laid emphasis on this point in appealing once again for American support of the struggling democracy.

"Gloomy news is coming from Russia," he said, "and yet we Russians here in constant touch with our country, are sure Russia will be saved. Our people will finally accomplish the salvation of the country from its most dangerous situation."

"Russia and the United States are now on one fighting line. If we are unable to play our part in the war, you will have to replace us."

Mr. Sack pointed out that the Kerensky Cabinet represented the most influential Russian parties and was backed almost unanimously by the Russian democracy.

"Why is it," he was asked, "if the Cabinet has this support, that the Russian Moscow Conference has developed factional strife?"

"Danger comes from the impossible condition in which the old régime left Russia," he replied. "It left the nation disorganized, transportation inefficient, the financial system tottering, the food situation so acute that some people in interior provinces have starved."

"Russia can finally save herself—but certainly the United States can help her save herself. We are now facing our fourth winter campaign, weakened and disorganized as never before. Even the minimum help which must be given Russia for the purpose of saving the new born republic, must be many, many times greater than that already extended."

ACTION IN COAL SITUATION URGED

DISTRICT BOARD 5 CERTIFICATION

Names of 162 Drafted Men of
Greater Boston Announced as
Among Those to Be in the
First Ayer Contingent

District Board 5, in session yesterday, certified the names of 162 drafted soldiers, most of whom will be among the first contingent to report at the Ayer cantonment on Sept. 5. These are the first Greater Boston men in the draft army, and the names were announced last evening by Dr. Thomas F. Harrington after the board had been in session throughout the day.

In this list, 14 cities and towns in Eastern Massachusetts are represented. Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Lynn, Newton, Salem, Somerville, Beverly, Revere, Watertown and Lexington, the total registration of the district being 56,931. Divisions which still remain to have their 5 per cent certified are Chelsea, Division 1, Lynn, Division 3, and Cambridge, Divisions 1 and 4. These men will be selected as soon as exemption cases are disposed of by the board.

In its consideration of appeals, the board refused to grant many requests for exemption upon marriage dependency owing to apparent evasive or incomplete affidavits filed. These cases were carefully investigated, and some were laid over for further examination. The board allowed but four appeals on dependency grounds, being convinced in these cases that hardship would result if the men were drafted. But two industrial claims were granted, and five were dismissed. The board also turned down every appeal based upon exceptions to the findings of local board doctors, and there were 14 such cases.

Yesterday the adjutant-general at the State House issued instructions to every local board in the State calling for the assembling of 5 per cent of each division's quota to be sent to Camp Devens at Ayer. One per cent of each local quota will report Sept. 5, 1 per cent on Sept. 6, 1 per cent on Sept. 7 and 2 per cent on Sept. 8; other instructions were given to guide the local boards in sending off these quotas.

Transportation requests and meal tickets are being distributed to all local boards, and boards are instructed to tag each man and to place a similar tag upon his baggage to avoid confusion at the training camp.

Before the arrival of the men at camp, each man is instructed to fasten the tag to a button on his coat or shirt. The man in charge of the local contingent should also be instructed to hold his men in a single group, after they arrive at the mobilization camp.

In these orders sent out from the Adjutant-General's office, it is stated that it is important that the men should not arrive at their destination late at night, and local boards are urged to give every effort to their duty, as failure to comply will entail confusion and delay, and will bring discredit upon the Commonwealth.

FOUNDRYMEN OF AMERICA TO HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

In Conjunction With Institute of
Metals Sessions and an Exhibit
Will Be Held in Boston

About 4000 casting manufacturers of the United States and Canada are expected to attend the annual meeting of the American Foundrymen's Association and the American Institute of Metals in Boston during the week of Sept. 24, when papers and reports will be submitted on questions touching the progress in the manufacture and sale of metals. Already 150 manufacturers have reserved space for an exhibition of foundry supplies and equipment in Mechanics Building, which will be conducted coincidentally with the annual meeting. The total floor area to be occupied is estimated at 50,000 square feet and many of the exhibits will be shown in operation.

Registration for both organizations will start at Mechanics Hall on Sept. 24 in the morning and at 1 o'clock the exhibition is to be formally opened. At 3 that afternoon a joint opening session for the two associations will be held in Paul Revere Hall. Mayor Curley is to make the address of welcome and R. A. Bull of Coreopolis, Pa., will respond. The annual address of J. P. Pero of East St. Louis, Ill., president of the American Foundrymen's Association, and of Jesse L. Jones, of East Pittsburgh, Pa., president of the American Institute of Metals, will be followed by the reports of the other officers and standing committees.

Various phases of the relation of the foundry to the sales force and the employees will be considered Tuesday morning, when the report of the A. F. A. committee advisory to the United States Bureau of Standards will be rendered. A boat ride in and around Boston Harbor with luncheon on board is to be held on the same day. Wednesday morning, in Mechanics Building, addresses on the malleable aspect of the work in a foundry will be given, and at the same time, in Paul Revere Hall, speakers will consider the labor problem and the relationship between the employer and employee. A ball game is scheduled for that afternoon and a theater party has been arranged for the evening.

The gray iron session will be held in Paul Revere Hall on Thursday morning while in the Mechanics Building the steel session will be held, when a report on the A. F. A. committee on steel foundry standards

will be given. The annual dinner will be held at the Copley-Plaza in the evening after a visit of inspection has been made to industrial plants in West Lynn. A continued meeting on the steel session is scheduled for Friday morning at the same time as a meeting in Paul Revere Hall when addresses on sand-blasting, refractory materials and transportation are to be given. Visits to industrial plants in Greater Boston will be held in the afternoon, finishing the meeting for the A. F. A.

After the joint session with the A. F. A. on Monday, the American Institute of Metals will hold a meeting when the "Melting and Casting on Nonferrous Metals" will be considered, on Tuesday at the Hotel Somerset. "Use of Nonferrous Metals for Munitions, Etc.," will be discussed on Wednesday. At this session "stellite," "chrapnel bullets" and other munitions will be explained and an address by a representative of the United States Tariff Commission is scheduled.

On Thursday the addresses will be on the general subject of the testing on nonferrous metals and in the evening will come the annual dinner of the organization in conjunction with the A. F. A. at the Copley-Plaza. At the closing session on Friday metallurgy and metallography will be discussed by eight experts. Plant visitations are to close the annual meeting in the afternoon.

REAL ESTATE

Although trading in the Boston real estate market is light at present, as is usual during the summer months, occasionally some section of the city makes a spurt which somewhat enlivens the market. Today this distinction goes to Dorchester, from which several noteworthy sales are reported.

Announcement is made that final papers have gone to record in the sale of the new three-family frame house at 353 Columbia Road, Dorchester, carrying a total valuation of \$8200, of which \$2300 is on the 5000 square feet of land. The grantor was Edward W. Ruller and the purchaser Marie E. Anderson. The office of S. W. Keene & Son acted for the seller, and the sale was made through the office of R. S. Fitch.

Word was received today that Isaac Goldberg et al. has sold to Carolyn Miller the frame residence at 29 Lawrence Avenue, Dorchester. The total assessment is \$5500, which includes \$1800 on the 6431 square feet of land which figured in the deal.

James E. Coyle has sold to William S. Merrell the frame dwelling at 18 Edwin Street, Dorchester. Boston assessors value this parcel at \$4100, of which \$800 is on the 3200 square feet of land.

Sale is reported today of the 11,837 square feet of land in Elm Street, Dorchester, by Maurice E. Kilpatrick to James J. Ahern, who resold to Patrick J. Keating et al. The land is valued at \$1800.

George Rumba has purchased from Rose Flood the frame residence at 35 Duncan Street. The total assessment is \$1800, of which amount \$300 applies on the 2130 square feet of land.

ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS

Roxbury transactions today include sale of the three-story octagon front, brick dwelling at 11 Worthington Street and 1440 square feet of land all valued at \$3500 of which \$1000 is on the land. Edward Hogan sold to Julia A. Sullivan.

The frame stable with 2316 square feet of land at 8 Farnham Street, Roxbury, has been bought by Philip Pearlman from Solomon Maren. The land is valued at \$800 and the stable at \$200.

SOUTH END DEALS

Deed has been placed on record whereby Miriam C. O'Leary et al. conveys title to Ellen Doherty et al. to the three-story and basement, brick dwelling at 40 Gray Street. The property is valued at \$4000 including \$1300 on the 756 square feet of land.

Another South End deal today was the sale of the three-story brick residence at 126 Camden Street by Frank B. Webster to the Adams Trust of Everett. The assessors value the parcel at \$2900, of which \$900 is on the 1012 square feet of land.

CHARLESTOWN SALES

Sarah E. Staples has sold to Michael Fitzgerald the 3½-story brick residence at 69 School Street, Charlestown. The total assessment is \$3000, of which amount \$1000 is on the 1200 square feet of land.

PENANCE POINT SALE

Sale is reported of the "Anchorage" at Woods Hole to Henry J. Blume of Chicago, Ill. The property consists of four acres of land, fronting on Great Harbor, a large frame residence, lodge, garage and boathouse. The estate is situated at Penance Point and was the summer residence of H. K. Dyer. The property was sold by Mrs. Agnes D. Warbasse, daughter of Mr. Dyer. Sale was made through the office of H. Nelson Emmons.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

State St., 228, Ward 5; G. K. Clark, trustee; alter mercantile.
Curtis St., 5, Ward 1; Mary Gustowski; alter store.
North St., 35, Ward 5; H. F. Winslow; alter store.
Boylston St., 1040, Ward 7; W. H. Hayes, Arthur G. Everett; alter restaurant.
Mascon St., 15, Ward 21; Ola Larson; alter dwelling.
Milton St., 116, Ward 20; B. Youngerman; alter dwelling.

COLLEGE ASKS FUNDS

FARGO, N. D.—Fargo College will launch a campaign to raise \$100,000 or more at once, says the Forum.

GOV. MCCALL TO REVIEW TROOPS

Camp Bartlett at Westfield in
Readiness for Visit of Chief
Executive, Who Will Be Accompanied by Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTFIELD, Mass.—At Camp Bartlett everything is in readiness for the visit of Governor McCall, who with Adj.-Gen. Jesse Stevens and other members of his staff is expected to review today the new one hundred and fourth infantry recently formed by merging the eighth and sixth Massachusetts regiments with the second Massachusetts.

The Governor expects to first visit Northampton, proceeding from there to Westfield, and the review will probably be held during the afternoon, at which time it is expected the Governor will give his official farewell to the officers and men as he has previously in camp at Framingham and to the artillery regiment at Camp Curtis Guild, Foxboro.

Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards has given orders for the depot brigade under command of Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser to mobilize here, his command including what remains of the fifth, sixth and eighth regiments with their bands and headquarters. The fifth infantry, in command of Col. Willis W. Stover, is now in Framingham, and the sixth is at Camp Devens, Ayer.

Yesterday the tenth company of coast artillery of Brockton and the twelfth company from Fall River arrived at the United States Arsenal from the forts in Boston harbor, as did two companies of the Rhode Island Coast Artillery from Newport.

Lieut.-Col. William J. Keville has been engaged in organizing his ammunition train composed of Vermonters and men from the coast artillery corps from various places in Massachusetts.

Evening parade was eliminated in both regiments last night and all day yesterday was devoted to drilling without arms. Road building is being carried on, and the camp is rapidly getting into shape.

Benefit Fund for Ninth

Associate members of the ninth regiment (now the one hundred first regiment, U. S. A.) have organized a campaign to raise at least \$50,000 for the benefit of the one hundred first infantry, the money to be spent under the direction of Colonel Logan.

Already about \$17,000 has been received and several contributions are promised, it is stated. Contributions should be sent to Treasurer Joseph H. O'Neil, president of the Federal Trust Company, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston.

New Enlistments Received

Forty apprentice seamen from various parts of New England entrained yesterday for the naval training station at Newport, and during the day six new enlistments were received.

Marine corps ranks were recruited yesterday by only one candidate, and 19 men passed examinations for service in the regular army.

During the day 11 army recruits were sent to Ft. Slocum and as many more to Camp Syracuse, and three others were enlisted for the national guard and sent to Camp Curtis Guild in Foxboro.

Last night a call was issued for 129 teamsters, 11 cooks and 10 farriers for the quartermaster enlisted reserve corps. Men between the ages of 18 and 45 are taken unless called for draft examination.

Harvard R. O. T. Camp

Combat exercises afforded activity all day yesterday at the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Camp, the base of operations being shifted from the Fresh Pond trenches to a point in Waverley.

Today will be devoted to trench fighting with exercises scheduled at Soldiers Field and in the trenches at Fresh Pond. On Friday evening the members of the French mission will tender a dinner at the Harvard Club to a group of training camp officers.

Officers at Camp Devens

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Every train brings scores of new officers to camp to whom will be allotted the task of drilling the soldiers of the seventy-sixth division. Already more than 1500 newly-commissioned officers, graded from captains down to second lieutenants, are pouring in, principally from the Plattsburg camp. By Saturday it is expected 2000 officers will be on hand ready to take over the organization of the new companies.

Good Cheer Bags Planned

Mrs. Gardiner Hall, chairman of the Woman's Auxiliary, Massachusetts Department of the Navy League, announced today that thousands of "good cheer bags" will be sent to the soldiers and sailors during the approaching holiday season. These will be filled with useful gifts, and bags should be ready for shipment by Oct. 1.

Mrs. Hall is asking the cooperation of New England women in the venture, and it is recommended that each bag be tied with bright ribbons, and contain a holiday sentiment, and the name of the giver in addition to its contents of sweets, pencils, mirrors, bouillon cubes, pocket combs, drinking cups, handkerchiefs, coin belts, soap, stationery and pocket editions of good books.

PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF FISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries announce that the supplies of herrings continue to be plentiful, and that fresh her-

rings, kippers and blotters should be procurable at moderate prices. Reports have been received that in certain markets the supply of kippers has been greater than the demand although the fish were offered at low prices. From this it would appear that consumers have not been aware of these valuable and cheap supplies. The board would be glad to receive information of any district in which supplies are, on the contrary, inadequate to meet the demand. Communications on this subject should be addressed to the secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 43 Parliament Street, London, S. W. 1.

SHIPPING NEWS

Mackerel was again brought to South Boston today, and wholesale dealers quoted 11½ cents per pound. Arrivals: Schooners Mary F. Curtis 60,000 pounds fresh, 160 bbls, salted and Helen B. Thomas 40,000 fresh and 60 bbls, salted. News from Newport, R. I., indicated arrival there of two vessels this morning with about 300 bbls. fresh mackerel.

High prices continue at the South Boston fish pier today, and dealers report brisk demand for the retail trade tomorrow. Arrivals with groundfish: Schooners Mary T. Fallon 35,000 pounds, Henry L. Marshall 45,000, Ralph Russell 20,000, W. M. Goodspeed 23,300, Georgiana 2100, Laura Etnes 3100, Highland Belle 3000, Flawilla 25,400, and Marlan 4400. The Marshall also had off swordfish. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred-weight: Haddock \$4.50-7, steak cod \$9.50-12, market cod \$5-6, pollock, \$7.25-7.75, large hake \$6-6.50, small hake \$4-4.50, and cusk \$5-5.75.

Gloucester arrivals today were confined to two vessels, the Benjamin Smith 56 bbls., salted mackerel, and Mary Ruth 14 bbls.

PINE LUMBER OF SOUTH FALLS SHORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The fact that the southern yellow pine lumber men represented to the United States Government that the Southern States were in a position to produce unlimited quantities of lumber suitable for the construction of wooden ships, has resulted in the awarding to them of a much larger share in the building of the United States merchant fleet and army cantonments than they are able to handle, according to a prominent lumber man from that section.

The South has not enough timber of large dimensions to furnish the required schedules and the Government on investigation is making the unpleasant discovery that such is the case. Mills that were supposed to have a large capacity for furnishing these timbers are finding it difficult to get out even one schedule.

This situation, it is said, is the result of not calling to Washington men who understand the resources and the timber industry of their section.

The South has pledged 200 schedules or the timber for 200 ships, and according to good authority it seems unlikely they will be able to furnish 100 such vessels in the next 12 to 18 months.

MONTREAL EMPLOYEES' HOURS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
MONTREAL, Que.—The Montreal employees at clubs, hotels, restaurants and similar institutions are anxious to get one day in each week to themselves and they are seeking this cessation from their toll through the Montreal Culinary Association. The controllers of the city have been approached with the view to the necessary legislation being secured. In the petition which was presented it is pointed out that in order to earn their living they are compelled to work seven days per week, and also that the Sunday law did not protect them inasmuch as certain of the establishments were compelled to keep open on Sunday. It was also asserted that the surrounding in which many of them had to work were the reverse of pleasant. The employees' communication was referred to the legislation committee of the council.

VOLUNTEERS TO GET PAID

Employees of the City of Boston who have volunteered for service as soldiers or sailors will be paid the difference between their salary as a city employee and that received in the Federal service, according to a ruling made today by Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan. In his opinion submitted to the Mayor, Mr. Sullivan holds that the Act of 1917 providing for the payment of town or city employees applies only to those who volunteer for service and does not extend to employees who have been drafted.

Eastern Steamship Lines METROPOLITAN LINE

To New York
VIA CAPE COD CANAL

Buzzards Bay and Long Island Sound
Leave North Side India Wharf, every day at 6 P. M. Due 7:30 A. M.

RANGE LINE. Leave India Wharf, week-days at 5 P. M. for Rockland, Bangor and intermediate landings, connecting at Rockland for Bar Harbor, Blue Hill and intermediate landings.
PORTLAND LINE. Leave Central Wharf week-days at 6 P. M. for Portland. (For Day trip see International Line.)
KENNEBEC LINE. Leave Forters Wharf Mondays (No sailing Monday, Sept. 3) and Wednesdays at 6 P. M. for Portland at 7:30 P. M. for Bath, Gardiner and intermediate landings. Leave Fridays at 6 P. M. for Bath only. Connecting at Bath for Boothbay Harbor and intermediate landings.
INTERNATIONAL LINE. Leave Central Wharf, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 A. M. for Portland, Eastport, Lubec, and St. John.

YARMOUTH LINE

Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.
Leave Central Wharf, Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 2 P. M.
Tickets and information at Wharf Office, 28½ Washington St., and at American Express and Tourist Offices.

CHINESE MEET FOR CONFERENCE

Students Alliance of Eastern Section to Conduct Debate in
Mandarin Dialect at Meeting
Opening in Providence, R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Members of the Eastern Section, Chinese Students Alliance in the United States, arrived here today to take part in the thirteenth annual conference which begins this evening and continues for one week. Slight changes have been made in the program announced a few days ago. It includes, however, many educational, athletic, and unique features, among which is a debate in the Mandarin dialect.

The Brown Union at Brown University is headquarters for registration, and this morning found scores of Chinese students from all sections of the eastern section of the United States, renewing acquaintances. Others will arrive during the day and this evening will gather in the Union Building for the opening session. President W. H. P. Faunce of the university, and Maj. Joseph H. Gainer will give addresses of welcome.

Dr. and Mrs. Faunce will give a reception afterward in the John Carter Brown Library and the visitors will be given an opportunity to examine the famous collection of rare historical works in the library. This collection, dealing with American history, is one of the best in existence.

On Friday at 9 a. m. a business meeting will be held in Brown Union. Matters relating to the activities, organization and finance of the Eastern Section of the Alliance will be discussed. At 11 President Faunce will deliver a platform address. President Faunce was in China after the revolution on an extended trip of pleasure and observation, in consequence of which he has formed a deep interest in China and Chinese affairs.

In the afternoon the track preliminaries will be held in Andrews Field and the tennis preliminaries also will be played. Visits will be made to some of the factories. In the evening will come the English debate between Princeton and Yale. The subject is to be "Should China Adopt Compulsory Military Service."

On Saturday, in the morning, there will be an open forum on "The Political Reconstruction of China and the

Peace Settlement," and a platform address by Gardner Harding, who has been to China and made a study of some of its problems. In the afternoon the field and track meet will be held. In the evening the Chinese oration will take place. Five or six contestants will take part, and each will speak on a subject of his own choice, but must do so in the Mandarin dialect.

Sunday will be a day of rest. In the afternoon there will be many reunions of the alumni of schools and colleges in China.

There will be a business meeting on Monday in the morning and an address by Clarence A. Cotton, general secretary of the Providence Chamber of Commerce and President of the New England Association of Commercial Executives, who will speak on the work and organization of a modern Chamber of Commerce. A swimming contest will be held in the afternoon. "Interclub Night" will come in the evening. Delegates from the different universities and colleges will give "stunts" representing their alma mater. A prize will also be awarded for the best "stunt."

On Tuesday the Chamber of Commerce will entertain the delegates by taking them on an outing to Newport. Most of the day will be spent there. In the evening there will be a public entertainment in the form of a play involving a Chinese plot.

On Wednesday, at the open forum, problems of Chinese defense will be discussed. The platform address will be given by the Chinese Minister to the United States, Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo, who was actively connected with the Alliance while a student. The conference picture comes at 1:30 p. m. and at 3 p. m. a game of soccer or baseball will be played at Andrews field. In the evening the English oration will take place. Several contestants will take part.

On Thursday comes the election of the officers for the ensuing year. This alone will take up the whole forenoon. Tennis finals will be played in the afternoon. In the evening will come the climax of the whole conference, the awarding of prizes, the dinner and the inauguration of the new officers. Several guests will be invited to the dinner. The conference will disperse after breakfast on Friday.

JAPANESE VISIT NAVY YARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Vice-Admiral Takeshita, Major-General Sugano and the other naval and military members of the imperial Japanese mission were escorted through the Washington Navy Yard on Wednesday. They were much interested in the guns under construction and in the relics of naval wars.

SENATOR STONE DENIES CHARGES

In Speech on Floor of Senate,
Missourian Declares His Loyalty and Says He Is Anxious
for Defeat of Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Declaring that his Americanism was above reproach, that he was as patriotic as the most loyal patriot, and had never made a statement which could be imputed to be disloyal, Senator Stone of Missouri, in a lengthy speech, declared on the floor of the Senate late on Wednesday that editors over the country had libeled him, unjustly imputing to him motives to which he had never given thought.

Senator Stone referred to the letter sent him some time ago, signed by Amos Pinchot, Max Eastman and others, in which it was asked that a resolution be introduced in Congress asking that the recent Reichstag peace proposal be given consideration, and which he laid before the Senate. He said that he made no comment of approval or disapproval at the time, and that he placed the petition before the Senate, or rather laid it on the table in pursuance of the long followed custom observed by senators all the time. He said that he believed the persons signing the petition to be honorable and representative men and women, and that he believed it to be his duty to place the petition before the Senate.

Senator Stone then reviewed his record, asserting that with few exceptions he had supported the Administration, and had only acted counter to the desires of the Administration when they were such as to oppose his sense of duty.

"Has this nation arrived at the state where it is treason for a man to do his own thinking?" he thundered. "I have not a drop of German blood in my veins, I am English. If it were necessary, to preserve Anglo-Saxon traditions, I would gladly fight in the trenches. I am as loyal as anyone. Some editors have called me a traitor, a German agent. Others have not openly made such a statement but have intimated that I was backed by German influence. These charges are too foolish for me to deny. I need offer no defense, for I am as patriotic and loyal as anyone and as anxious to see the war fought to a successful termination."

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

PURCHASES WILL APPEAR ON BILLS RENDERED OCTOBER 1ST

Friday—Last Day

August Sale

HIGH GRADE FURS

At the Lowest Prices of the Year

Luxurious Fur Coats, Muffs and Neckpieces, made of selected pelts of superior quality in smart and novel styles.

Hudson Seal Coats of fine quality skins; 45 inches long; with self collar and cuffs.	September Price, 165.00	August Sale Price, 135.00
Hudson Seal Coats of selected skins; 45 inches long; full sweep; with deep collar and cuffs of fine quality Skunk.	September Price 245.00	August Sale Price, 185.00
Hudson Seal Coats with Mole Squirrel collar and cuffs.	September Price, 185.00	August Sale Price, 165.00
Natural Muskrat Coats,—42 inches long with Hudson Seal collar and cuffs.	September Price, 110.00	August Sale Price, 85.00

Muffs and Neckpieces

Hudson Seal Muffs. August Sale Price, 18.50	Taupe Wolf Muffs. August Sale Price, 22.50
September Price, 22.50	September Price, 27.50
Hudson Seal Scarfs. August Sale Price, 16.50	Taupe Wolf Muffs. August Sale Price, 22.50
September Price, 22.50	September Price, 27.50
Beaver Muffs. August Sale Price, 27.50	Skunk Muffs. August Sale Price, 32.50
September Price, 35.00	September Price, 42.50
Beaver Scarfs. August Sale Price, 18.50	Skunk Scarfs. August Sale Price, 32.50
September Price, 22.50	September Price, 42.50

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Fall Fashions

WOMEN'S FROCKS

The most favored creations of women's Smart Afternoon and Street Dresses of Satin; variety of styles, colors and trimmings

One model of Satin embroidered in silver. Another model with draped skirt; trimmed with buttons; deep roll collar of White Satin. 24.75

Attractive Street Frocks, fashioned of Crepe de Chine or Satin. 16.50

To Close Out

WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS

Mohair Bathing Suits,—very attractive models 2.95
Surf Satin Bathing Suits,—pretty slip-on model 3.95
Also the remainder of Bathing Accessories reduced for immediate clearance.

EDUCATIONAL

TEACHING FORCES
SEEN TO LESSEN

Educational Authorities in England Attack Problem of Obtaining Candidates for Elementary School Positions

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—To those who are hoping for a rapid development of education in England after the war, the supply of young teachers in public elementary schools is a matter of immediate and grave concern. They know that the record of the last nine years has been peculiarly disappointing. Indeed, so far as regards the number of applications of boys to enter upon a course of training to become teachers in English primary schools, it is a well-nigh disastrous record. What other conclusion than this can be drawn from the statistics given below?

Year beginning	Entrants for teaching
Aug. 1—	Boys
1908	2,423
1909	2,000
1910	1,328
1911	1,204
1912	974
1913	848
1914	1,033
1915	1,078
1916	895

A glance at these figures shows that for male entrants there was a rapid fall for five years, then a slight recovery for the first two years of the war, and again a fall in the third year of the war to the lowest point yet touched. Well might Sir James Yoxall say in the House of Commons, "Training colleges are more and more being closed; the supply of candidates is more and more cut off. To that extent the educational system is more and more in ruins than it was 12 months ago."

On turning to the column for girls, any close observer will note that the proportionate fall in entries is not so large; whereas for them there is no number in the table as low as one-half their initial number in 1908, the boys are now less than two-fifths of what they were in that year. Moreover, there was for girls, after the middle of the period shown, a much more decided turn in the tide upwards, a recovery which was only slightly interrupted in the last recorded year, when young women were being drawn in large numbers into munition works. Hence it is permissible to conclude that there have been at least three influences at work, the first tending to depress the number of entrants throughout the whole period, the second operating in the latter half to raise the number again, and on top of all the influence of the war, checking that rise, and ultimately overbearing it in the case of both sexes.

Some explanation of these fluctuations is to be found in the lately issued report of the Board of Education. In this it is made clear that the year 1908 marks a transition from the system of pupil-teaching to the system of bursarship, and thus stands as an important date in the history of English education. Up to that year the public elementary schools were staffed almost exclusively by the product of those schools; that is (to take the system in its simplest form), boys and girls, selected from the best pupils in a primary school, began to teach in that school at the age of 14, while pursuing their own studies in the spare time at their disposal; and thus, under the superintendence of the head teacher, they continued to teach and to learn for four years, until the time came either to enter a training college, or at once to become part of the adult teaching staff of the school.

In the first case, they received a careful two years' training at some small expense to their parents, and having obtained a certificate of competency entered upon their full teaching career. In the second case, there was no such break in the continuity of school work; as uncertificated teachers, these young men and young women could look backward or forward to nothing but the routine of the overcrowded primary class room. In large towns, it is true, there have been alleviations of this unchanging and rigorous service, such as the central classes for pupil-teachers; but the main defect of the system remained, that these apprentices moved only in the atmosphere of primary education, having no means of rubbing shoulders in their studies with those who were going in for other professions. Indeed, to educationists who regard a general course of study at some secondary school as an integral part of the preparation for professional life, such an apprenticeship for work in an elementary school is lacking in elements essential to the dignity of a teaching career.

To meet this defect, the state has during the last nine years defrayed, in suitable cases of boys and girls intending to become teachers, some of the expenses incidental to attendance at a secondary school. This is the bursarship system, which of course has only run side by side with the older plan, being applicable in much greater measure to urban than to rural districts. But even when thus limited, the results in the diminution of candidates for admission to such a teaching career are those shown in the first five years of the tabular statement.

As remedies for some of these unforeseen results, the Board of Education introduced certain changes which may be summarized as follows:

(1) Some further assistance by the State to meet the expenses incidental to preliminary education in cases

where the Bursar system was applicable.

(2) The development of rural pupil-teaching on improved lines.

(3) An increase of flexibility in the board's regulations with a view, in particular, to facilitating the transfer to secondary schools of candidates whose decision to prepare for the teaching profession was taken too late to enable them to become bursars.

(4) The encouragement and assistance of schemes other than the bursar and pupil-teaching systems for admitting candidates into the teaching profession.

The experience of the next few years bore out the expectation that the supply of teachers could be increased by removing difficulties at the preparatory stage. The number of candidates recognized in each year as bursars, pupil-teachers or student-teachers began to rise as steadily as it had fallen in the preceding years. It was evident that the decline had been arrested, and there seemed reason to hope that the increase might continue, as the new facilities afforded by the regulations became better known, and as local education authorities came more and more to realize their responsibility in connection with the training of teachers. There were other encouraging signs besides the increase in the number of candidates entering the teaching profession at the stage to which these figures relate. There was an increase in the number of candidates for admission to training colleges who had not been either pupil-teachers or bursars. There was also a marked decrease in the wastage of pupil-teachers and bursars, due no doubt to improved teaching in the secondary schools and pupil-teaching centers. Thus the position immediately before the war was decidedly more hopeful than it had been in 1912.

Nor was the critical nature of that position at once disclosed with the advent of hostilities, for as the table shows, the number of entrants still continued to rise. But the crisis was there, and it was made more serious by the steadily increasing demands on teachers and men students in training colleges for military service. As the process of depletion of men teachers and students continued, it became more and more clear that unless the yearly number of entrants showed a further steady increase, a most dangerous shortage must be looked for in the near future. Unfortunately, the figures for the number of candidates entering the profession in 1916 made it evident that no such increase was to be hoped for. It cannot now be hoped that any minor changes the board's regulations as to the education and training of teachers will be sufficient to meet the difficulty.

Accordingly much more drastic changes are required in present circumstances. It is the whole social and economic position of teachers in elementary schools that needs reformation and enlargement. The president of the Board of Education (Mr. Fisher) went to the heart of the matter when he said in Parliament: "In every large profession you must rely on economic motives to some extent for your recruits. In the teaching profession less than elsewhere, perhaps, but even teachers are human. I do not expect the teaching profession to offer great material rewards—that is impossible; but I do regard it as essential to a good scheme of education that teachers should be relieved from perpetual financial anxieties, and that those teachers who marry should be able to look forward to rearing a family in respectable conditions. An anxious and depressed teacher is a bad teacher; an embittered teacher is a social danger."

"The first condition of educational advance is that we should learn to pay our teachers better. If we do not take this step, we shall not be able to keep the profession at its present level in numbers and quality; still less shall we be able to extend its sphere or to deepen its influence, and steps should be taken now, if the fruit of the investment is to be reaped after the war. A teacher cannot be educated and trained in the twinkling of an eye, and we must make the profession more attractive now, in order that young people may be tempted to enter forthwith on the comparatively long course of education and training which is the necessary preliminary for work in our State-aided and State-provided schools."

For a country which is only now beginning to experience the drain of war on men and material, there is another lesson to be learned from England's experience; that is, the need for a swift, yet careful, consideration of what services are most essential to the well-being of a nation, even under the full flash of arms. Had such an intelligent survey been made in 1914, it is certain that the school-staffs would not have been depleted to the extent to which the board of education now bears witness, and that earlier and more vigorous efforts would have been made to maintain a full supply of entrants to the teaching profession.

EDUCATION NOTES
FROM THE WORLD

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Discussions have taken place, first at one British university and then at another, as to steps which should be taken to make their own courses of study more attractive to American students than the courses in German universities. It has now been stated by Lord Kenyon to the court of the University of Wales, that a joint conference was held in London to consider this very subject, and that every university in the United Kingdom was represented there. Resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of granting facilities to American graduates of recognized universities, for a two

years' course at universities in the British Isles, a special degree marking its completion. That this should not be a faculty degree was agreed by all, but there was a division of opinion as to whether it should be the degree of Ph. D., the Scottish representatives objecting that already they had their own degree with this title. Lord Kenyon remarked that the senate of the Welsh University had anticipated the difficulty by passing a motion in favor of the establishment of the Ph. D., which they had agreed to regard as the initial degree, so that a man receiving this, and going back to his own country, might thereafter submit a thesis which would entitle him to the full doctorate. In his opinion, said Lord Kenyon, Americans did not much value an English B. A., M. A. or M. Sc. degree, but they did care for the English doctorate, and if they could not get that they would go to Germany or France.

In Scotland the tussle between teachers and school boards over the half-million equivalent grant still continues. The former are by no means content that even £50,000 out of the extra £500,000 (10 per cent) should be used for other purposes than an increase of salaries; the latter, through the Boards Association, put forward a request that £300,000 (60 per cent) should go to teachers and £200,000 (40 per cent) be otherwise expended. Between these two extreme positions the Secretary for Scotland will doubtless find a middle way. In another matter that has divided these two bodies there seems to be a greater chance of some independent adjustment of claims. The parish school board, instituted by the Education (Scotland) Act of 1872, will almost certainly disappear. But there may be some reconciliation of views on the basis of a directly elected school authority, exercising increased powers over wider areas. This is not what the teachers as represented by the Scottish Education Reform Committee would like best; they say definitely in their report on the reforms required in Scottish education that the County Council working through educational committees. On the other hand, it cannot be expected that an association representing the present parish school boards should desire to be merged in larger ad hoc bodies. This is, however, a case in which compromise would not be intolerable to either party.

Edinburgh University has decided to remove education from the list of subjects for graduation in arts. This decision of the university court has led to remonstrances, from the teaching profession, the tenor of which may be summarized as follows: (1) The fact that a post-graduate degree in educational subjects has been instituted in no way affects the character of education (history, theory and art) as a subject of universal study; (2) education is on precisely the same footing as the various legal studies which rank as subjects in the faculty of arts; (3) if education ceases to be reckoned as a subject in that faculty, the part played by the universities in the training of teachers, already too limited, will be still further restricted.

In the last three years, according to the Educational News, about a thousand students have passed out of the Edinburgh Training College, while the number who have taken the post-graduate course up to the point of the diploma in education is probably not much over a score. To prebably education as a subject for the diploma is therefore no sufficient compensation for its deletion from the list of subjects in the faculty of arts. The effect will be either to divert students to some other university as a center of training, or to discourage them from taking the cultural degree before entering on their professional courses; or probably both these effects will ensue. That teachers are entitled to ask for more help and more recognition from Edinburgh University and not for less, is the opinion of this organ of the profession. It is clear that the champions of the present system have a strong case and that the university, even if it perseveres in its present course, will have to give a fuller explanation of its action.

SCHOOL BUDGET
PLAN DESCRIBED

Dr. Frank W. Ballou Explains
How to Make Apportionment
of Funds Available in the Best
and Most Economical Manner

Recently, in a gathering of educationists, the subject of financing education was under consideration. One of those present expressed himself as believing that the subject of financial economy in education was not worthy of the consideration of educationists. He defended his position on the ground that it is impossible to spend too much money for educational purposes.

"Such a theory is dangerous," said Dr. Frank W. Ballou, director of educational research in the Boston public schools and nationally recognized as an authority on the subject, commenting on it afterwards. "The successful making of a school budget lies at the very foundation of all educational economies."

"The first condition of successful budget making," Dr. Ballou continued, "is knowledge on the part of those who make the budget of the amount of money to be available for school purposes during the financial year for which the budget is to be made. In conducting one's personal business successfully, one decides on his expenditures on the basis of his income. So in making a school budget

the amount of money which can or should legitimately be spent for the several activities of the school system depends directly on the amount of money available.

"Two advantages of a fixed tax rate and of the school committee's possessing, within limits, the appropriating power should be emphasized. First the amount of money which the schools are to have is known and does not depend on the city government, but on the school committee. The appropriation for schools should not depend on any political contingency whatever. Second, if the school committee possesses the appropriating power, the schools can rely on a judicious appropriation, and the school officials can carry out from year to year a systematic educational policy."

"The second condition of successful budget making is knowledge of the annual costs of the several school activities over a period of years. This requires a detailed system of accounting, intimately related to the appropriation items in the budget and an adequate plan of disseminating this financial information among those who make budget estimates."

"When supervising budget estimates the superintendent needs to have before him a statement of annual expenditures for various educational activities over a period of years, in order that he may distinguish among the estimates furnished him those that are necessary, those that are desirable, and those that are clearly for extension of activities. Appropriations would naturally be made to satisfy these estimates, in the order named, and the appropriations of the third class in any activity should not be made until the necessary and desirable expenditures for all other activities have been largely, if not wholly met."

"The third condition of successful budget making is an amount of time for making the estimate commensurate with the difficulty of the problem and the importance of public education. The amount of time now available for making a school budget varies materially among cities. This variation is due, in large part, to the fact that the procedure in the school department is determined by the action of various departments of the city government."

"The fourth condition of successful budget making is a clear definition of the authority and responsibility of those who make budgetary estimates. In a small city school system this condition will not be apparent. In a large city school system the situation is quite different. The administration of the large city school system is frequently so divided and subdivided that a clear definition of authority becomes necessary. The need of clearly defined authority is obvious, especially because in many instances two different officials make independent budgetary estimates on different aspects of the same item."

"Where so many different officials participate in making budgetary estimates there must be hearty cooperation. Cooperation secured on a purely personal basis is seldom permanent. Cooperation secured as a result of clearly defined duties, responsibilities, and relationships of each and every person in the undertaking can endure because cooperation does not then depend on relations of personal friendship. During times of stress, the absence of such well-defined duties and responsibilities may prove a calamity."

"Public education is a state function. The school committee acts as an agent of the State, as well as a local agent. Logically, the State Legislature may legitimately fix the minimum or maximum tax rate for school purposes. The school committee should be given the authority to appropriate within these limits the amount of money necessary for school purposes."

"This arrangement provides one of the surest methods of keeping politics out of school finances. The educational needs of every growing municipality are legitimately increasing. Among the budgets of city departments the school budget is comparatively large, and hence offers largest opportunities for apparent economy through reductions. For political effect it is the desire of every municipal administration to keep the tax rate down. With these conditions it is inevitable that the school budget will be considered from a political point of view, rather than from the point of view of the pupils, for whose education the budget provides. The situation, therefore, is an annual menace to the school budget and public education. If the school budget must run the gamut of political departments of the municipal government, as it does in many cities, it inevitably suffers reductions, many of which are wholly unjustifiable."

"For the same reason that the school committee should be the final authority, subject to veto power of the mayor, in levying the amount of money called for in the school budget, the superintendent of schools should possess the authority and be charged with the responsibility of supervising the making of the school budget, rather than the business agent. Because the superintendent has the knowledge, and is the only executive officer in the school system who does necessarily possess the knowledge of what the broad, general educational policies are according to which the educational aspects of the school system are being developed, the superintendent should not only direct the preparation of the budget, but he should also supervise the necessary reductions and eliminations from the preliminary budget. This should be considered not his right, but his duty, because such reductions and eliminations undoubtedly directly affect the many educational activities of the school system."

COLLEGE FUNDS
SHOW INCREASE

Appropriations Made for State Universities in Middle West Found on the Whole to Gain—Figures Given on Incomes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Education at those great democratic institutions, the famous state universities of the Middle West, will not be cramped during the war for lack of funds. On the contrary, this bureau learns on inquiry at a number of these schools, financial support on the whole either holds its own or shows an increase. Rough figuring places the average gain in income, for the group of schools, at around 5 per cent. Thirteen of the largest institutions in this territory will have an income for this next year of considerably upwards of \$16,000,000.

Most of the income of these state schools comes by legislative appropriation, made for a two-year period. As the past winter was the general meeting time of the legislatures, appropriations have been made in this substantial manner for the year after next, as well as that opening this fall. Provision has also been made for a number of new buildings, at various schools.

The largest of the state universities, such as the University of Illinois, the University of Michigan and the University of Wisconsin, will receive about the same for the next two years as for the past two. Those next in order of size of annual income, the Ohio State University and the University of Minnesota, have had rather substantial increases from the legislatures. In Iowa, they have made handsome additions to the income of their state university and agricultural school. The University of Oklahoma also received an advance. In Nebraska, the Legislature declined to increase the appropriation for the university proper, but for outside activities connected with it gave liberality. For instance, \$75,000 was given for university extension work instead of \$50,000, and substantial increases were made for work at the various substations, agricultural colleges, and conservation and soil survey. The University of Missouri appropriation notes a slight decrease.

The University of Illinois anticipates an estimated income for the year ending June 30, 1918, of \$3,022,832.30. Total state appropriation for this period is \$2,489,000; due to a shortage in collections on the mill tax it is estimated at \$2,265,527.17. Total appropriations for the University of Wisconsin for the next year stand at \$2,848,725. The University of Michigan does not go to the Legislature for biennial appropriations. It is supported by a tax of three-eighths of a mill upon each dollar of the equalized valuation of the property of the State. This at the present time yields to the university each year \$1,050,000. This income, writes President H. B. Hutchins, is increased automatically with the increase in the wealth of the State. The other income comes from invested funds and from the fees of students. The budget for the past year for current expenses was \$2,038,221.98.

Now comes a substantial increase for Ohio State University. For the year ending June 30, 1917, it received \$1,447,070.15 from the Legislature. President W. O. Thompson states. For the year ending June 30, 1918, the appropriation is \$1,864,707.22; and in addition, the sum to be received from the federal Government for 1918, \$128,150.78, will be an increase of over \$200,000 on 1917, from the same source. The 1919 state appropriation is \$1,735,722.22, which is close to \$300,000 more than the 1916 appropriation was. The University of Minnesota will have an appropriation of \$1,490,250 this coming year, as against \$1,200,000 for the past year.

In Iowa the State has further developed its agricultural college by increasing its appropriation for running expenses to \$1,115,000, while giving the University of Iowa \$920,000, both appropriations being annual. These are substantial gains over the last two years. Kansas appropriations for the State University at Lawrence, including an item of \$112,500 annually for new buildings, came to \$77,000 for the next two years, as against \$625,000 and \$635,000 respectively, in 1916 and 1917. Appropriations for the Kansas State Agricultural College total, for 1918, \$610,000; and for 1919, \$610,000; as against \$552,046 in 1916 and \$567,596 in 1917.

The total appropriation by the State for the University of Missouri for the biennial period of 1917-18 is \$1,268,000; for the past two years it stood at \$1,313,200.78. At the University of Nebraska the appropriation will be slightly increased through the increase in the grand assessment roll of the State, the university getting 93 per cent of the proceeds of a one mill levy. With an increase of 1000 students last year and the increased cost of maintenance computed as factors, the appropriation per pupil is very much less for the next two years than for the last biennial period. The Christian Science Monitor representative at Lincoln finds in talking with the chancellor, The mill levy will raise in the next two years in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

At the University of Indiana the bursar estimates next year's revenue a little larger than that of the year just closing, placing the 1917-18 income at \$701,000, as against \$685,807.69 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1917. Purdue University, the other big state institution of Indiana, received for all purposes last year \$580,967.98. Income for this next year is expected to be about the same.

In Oklahoma, the 1915 Legislature appropriated a total of \$533,500 for the maintenance of the University of Oklahoma for the period of 1916-17. The 1917 Legislature appropriated a total of \$673,840 for maintenance for the biennium of 1918-19. It also gave \$525,000 for new buildings in the next two years.

FARMING STUDENTS
EARN THEIR SUPPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Western Normal School at Hays has adopted the managerial or project method of agricultural instruction. It is intended to give the student some actual business experience while he is acquiring his college education, and to make each student a real producer instead of a consumer while he is going to school.

The student takes a definite amount of school work, sometimes slightly less than the regular college studies, in order to provide time for him to carry on his school work. But he is given certain credits for his work in handling the various projects. A boy from a farm may want to undertake dairying. He buys his own cows, under instructions from a competent instructor, and he buys the feed. The product is sold to the school creamery and the butter is sold by the student workers to the residents of Hays and other towns. The creamery now has a larger demand for its product than it can manufacture, and shipments are made regularly as far east as Salina.

Talking on the experiment, W. A. Lewis, the president, said: "We intend to make as many of the boys and girls self-supporting in school as possible; and at the same time we intend to give them a college education, an agricultural education and a business education, letting them have actual experience in the work they expect to undertake when they are graduated. The plan has been in operation only since the school year beginning in 1916. It was started on a small scale, and it has outgrown our calculations."

UNIVERSITY GIVES UP
SEMESTER CALENDAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—The president of the New Mexico State University, David R. Boyd, has announced that the two-semester calendar is abolished. Beginning Oct. 1, the university will conduct its courses in four periods of 12 weeks each, giving 48 weeks of work in each year, instead of 36 weeks, as under the old plan. The university will be closed to students only during the four weeks of September. The change has been made in accordance with the recommendation adopted at the conference of university presidents in Washington, when added effort to maintain efficiency and attendance during the war was urged.

The plan is believed to be especially adapted to the needs of New Mexico students, a large number of whom must work their way through college. Last year 65 per cent of men and 25 per cent of women attending the university earned all or part of their college expenses.

MINNESOTA SUPPORTS
ITS STATE UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—University of Minnesota appropriations by the 1917 Legislature compare favorably with the money given the school during the biennium which ended Aug. 1, this year. Though the board of regents failed to obtain all the money they thought necessary to meet growing expenses in the salary account, and for new buildings, President Marion LeRoy Burton characterized the funds at hand as "satisfactory considering the need for economy in all branches of government."

The fund for maintenance and equipment appropriated was \$1,365,000 annually in addition to \$125,000 a year for repairs, compared with \$1,200,000 a year given for both these funds in the 1915-1916 period. Besides these sums the university receives a large income from its lands and trust funds, and the proceeds of a .23 of a mill annual tax, a fixed levy.

TRADE SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Board of Superintendents of the Public Schools recommends that three new trade schools be erected and two of the present trade schools be enlarged. The board says that during the past two years no provision has been made for extension of industrial training, although the needs of the pupils as well as the needs of the nation have demanded adoption of a comprehensive program for extending vocational training in fundamental industries.

CLASS CONDUCTED FOR DEANS

MADISON, Wis.—Twelve women deans from the colleges, universities, and normal schools of 11 states, came to study the work of administrative officers in a special class conducted at the University of Wisconsin this summer by Mrs. L. K. Mathews. Only those who were engaged in such work were admitted to the class, but a number of others having had similar experience attended the lectures.

UNIVERSITIES TO
ALTER METHODS

Line Between Investigation and Commercial Research in Natural Sciences to Be Drawn Closer by British Educators

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The part that should be taken by universities in technical research is at present being defined with increasing clearness, and in a manner that is likely to affect the popular judgment. One of the latest contributions to the subject is written by Dr. Herbert Levinstein, M. Sc., who is interested in chemical dye works. He points out in the Manchester Guardian that it is easy for any skilled chemist to discover new dyestuffs, that is, organic compounds which have not been described in chemical literature. In the laboratory books of all the manufacturing works which have carried on research for a number of years, there is a large amount of scientific information about products and processes which has not been made public. A university man working in these subjects would be bound to waste his time on rediscovering what is well known and has probably been discarded by those who have an established research department.

Accordingly Dr. Levinstein distinguishes, in chemical research, between pure scientific investigation, on the one hand, having no utilitarian object whatever, but directed solely to widening the frontiers of human knowledge, and on the other hand, technical investigations directed to obtaining immediate results of practical value. The first kind of research belongs properly to the university, the second kind to laboratories directly attached to chemical works.

But he lays special emphasis upon the fact that there is an intermediate region in chemistry, belonging to neither of these well-organized provinces, a region which includes research into fundamental chemical problems that underlie industrial processes. If a department of the university or a technical college is to occupy this debatable land, and to achieve the greatest possible measure of success in industrial research, a large body of highly skilled workers is necessary to carry out the ideas of the man who is at the helm. To create such a staff is a costly undertaking that requires financial support from the Government. Work of this kind may even necessitate the establishment of a Government department for its adequate development.

It is interesting to note that the same thought was expressed by Sir Robert Glazebrook in his Rede lecture at Cambridge. In that case the lecturer was not dealing with chemistry, but with physics, in which subject such special work has been already assigned to the national physical laboratory, a Government department over which Sir Robert presides.

In an autobiographical reminiscence, he told his audience how, nearly 40 years ago, the present chancellor of the University of Cambridge (Lord Rayleigh) had asked the lecturer and his friend Shaw to help in his work at the Cavendish laboratory. Practical physics as a branch of study for undergraduates was then almost nonexistent. It is true that Clerk Maxwell had inspired a few of the leading mathematicians of the university with the desire to work at the physics laboratory, but the organized classes were small and their organization was incomplete. Shaw had worked in Berlin under Helmholtz, and Kohlrausch's book on experimental work in physical laboratories had been published and translated into English some years previously.

With these clues to guide them, the two demonstrators set to work to systematize the teaching of classes, and to devise experiments to illustrate the so-called physical laws. Laboratory note books were written, and in due time appeared their book on "Practical Physics," which is still a standard work. Both these men now occupy Government positions in which the methods of measurement and skill in using instruments and apparatus are of the highest value for large classes of men; Sir Robert Glazebrook, as has already been said, is head of the National Physical Laboratory, and Sir Napier Shaw director of the meteorological office.

Some of the early Cambridge experiences show how necessary teaching by experiment was at that date. The Rede lecturer told his hearers that a graduate of the university had been explaining to some pupils the laws of floating bodies and asked one of them to come to his laboratory in the afternoon and verify what he had been told. The student looked up with mild surprise and asked, "Do you mean to say that this really comes off?"

The anecdote just given illustrates another difficulty in the full association of research with the universities. The teaching of practical physics on the lines indicated above fits in only too well with the examination system. What was meant as an expedient to keep a class of students usefully occupied with a limited stock of apparatus is in danger of becoming a mere specialized adjunct of the paper work. Sir Robert Glazebrook pleads for a reconsideration of the form which a general education in the natural sciences should take, and expresses his repentance for the share he had in bringing the teaching of physics into an artificial position.

GERMANY SEEKS FUTURE TRADE

Far-Reaching Plans Under Preparation in Effort to Control World's Commerce—Subsea Warfare So Directed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That Germany has been planning the rehabilitation of her trade after the war, and that this problem is a matter of deep concern in Germany, has been shown lately by more than one incident. The most significant is revealed in the dealings with Holland relating to ship building. As the world has known, one of the purposes of the submarine campaign, apart from immediate damage to her enemies, has been to remove maritime competition.

The Netherlands minister has informed the Department of State that he made inquiry of his Government concerning the report that Germany had refused to furnish steel to Dutch shipbuilders unless they agreed that for five years after the war the ships would be in German service. The Netherlands minister has furnished the Department of State with the following statement, obtained from his Government:

"A few months ago Germany asked Netherlands repairers of ships to induce the owners of the ships to be repaired to sign a declaration that for five years after the war these ships would serve the interests of Germany and her allies.

"After objection on the part of the Netherlands against this clause, involving the continuation of war after the war, the clause has been cancelled.

"For new ships to be constructed with German steel, Germany asks that after the war these ships—in case they are not used for Dutch requirements—will be subject to the option for German wants.

"The only motive for this request of Germany is evidently to procure for itself tonnage after the war.

"This last request seems not very important to the Netherlands Government, as Holland herself will surely want all her tonnage after the war. Anyhow, nothing has yet been decided, and negotiations are still pending."

Chauncey D. Snow, after a thorough investigation of the German shipping problem for the Department of Commerce, says:

"German exporters are already planning campaigns for extending their business in the Near East. Some of the German writers on foreign trade urge the advisability of making the most of the German opportunities in that region, and are pointing out that if sufficient energy were bestowed on the development of Mesopotamia it would become a second Egypt. They are pointing out that the thing for Germany to do is to establish itself so firmly in the countries to the east that in any future contingency Germany would have overland communication with big and flourishing markets and sources of supply for raw materials all the way east to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. The German Levant banks are already there. Germany has already taken a hand in the construction of railroads in the Near East, and if the Germans can further irrigation and the growth of industries in that section Germany's future in world trade will be more secure. The Near East is apparently one of the great fields where German competition will be keenest.

"Among the preparations for the period following the war the international movements between Germany and Austria-Hungary are most interesting. In the common cause of war the two empires have been brought very close together, and it is felt generally that following the war they will remain in the closest of economic—possibly, also, political—relations. Bulgaria and Turkey, likewise, have been brought closer to the two great central powers by the war, and less clearly formulated efforts are being made to align them with Germany and Austria-Hungary when the war stops.

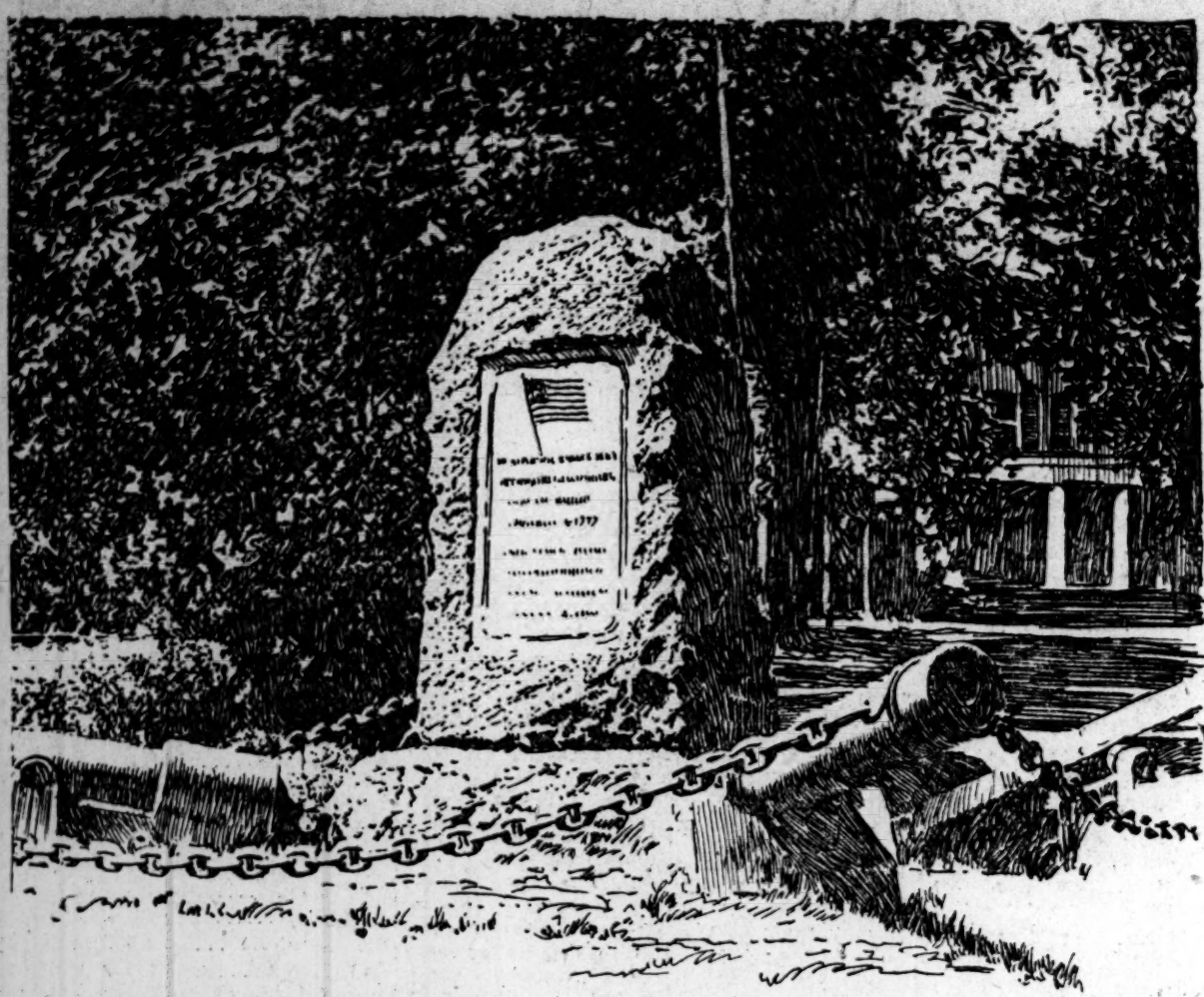
"In looking to the future the United States has many of the same problems as formerly, and so have many of the other warring nations. Like the German exporters, the American exporters have to face a period of sharp business competition in foreign countries, such as probably has never before been met. In Germany the individual business man, all the local and great national associations of business men, and the Government departments, are even now strenuously occupied with the problems that must be worked out. The American Business Men's Association and the Government departments are alive to the importance of the matters, and upon their individual cooperative efforts through the coming critical years will depend, in a large measure, the nation's future in international commerce."

PRUSSIAN CALL FOR FRANCHISE REFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—As announced by cable, a considerable stir was created in Germany by the publication, shortly before the outbreak of the Chancellor crisis, of a manifesto signed by nine of the leading intellectuals in Prussia and insisting on the necessity for franchise reform. The manifesto was published by Prof. Hans Delbrück, the eminent German historian, in his organ, *Preussische Jahrbücher*, and set forth frankly the motives that had prompted its authors to adopt what was for them a radical change of view.

It is true, wrote Dr. Delbrück, that



Monument at Cooch's Bridge, near Wilmington, Del.

Stone marks spot where the official United States flag was first unfurled in battle under troops commanded by General Washington

COOCH'S BRIDGE BATTLE DATE IS KEPT IN VIEW

WILMINGTON, Del.—Every year,

when September comes round, interest is here revived in the battle, between forces of General Howe and those under the command of General Washington, on the third day of that month in 1777, at Cooch's Bridge, near this city. At that time and spot the official United States flag was first unfurled in battle under troops commanded by General Washington. Particular attention is given to the engagement by the people of this State, because it was the only battle fought on Delaware soil during the American Revolution. A monument marks the place where the Stars and Stripes was first unfurled in battle under troops commanded by Washington.

When Lord Howe and his English squadron started from New York, on July 17, 1777, there was much conjecture, on the part of American authorities, as to the destination of the expedition. It was presumed the objective point was Philadelphia, but when, two weeks later, the fleet sailed by the mouth of Delaware Bay, uncertainty was increased. On Aug. 22, however, Lord Howe's fleet was reported high up Chesapeake Bay. On the 25th the ships came to anchor, and the British troops were landed on Elk Neck, nearly opposite Court House Point. Howe's force consisted of 16,000 and 1000 artillerymen.

The American army, at that time, was encamped about 20 miles north of Philadelphia. Orders were issued at once to proceed to Chester. On the 23d the forces reached Germantown, and the next day marched through Philadelphia, with Washington at their head. On reaching Wilmington, Washington took up his headquarters on Quaker Hill, in a house on the west side of West Street, between Third and Fourth streets.

Owing to the unfavorable weather Howe's troops remained in camp for days. On Sept. 3 a smart skirmish took place between the outposts at Cooch's Bridge, and within five miles of where Washington was then encamped. This gave the first intimation of the dangerous proximity of the enemy. To give battle in such a position with raw troops against disciplined veterans would, it was thought, prove ruinous; to retreat by the road with a well appointed regular army hanging on the rear might prove more disastrous than a pitched battle. Every precaution was therefore taken for departure, but how to retreat was the great question, and it demanded speedy solution. The geographical information of the neighbors did not extend beyond the limits of the contiguous farms and roads to the nearest markets, and no information could readily be obtained.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock at night a council of war was called, and, while the greatest anxiety prevailed, Colonel Duff, a gallant officer then acting as one of Washington's staff, entered the room and exclaimed, "I know the man who can extricate us." "Mount and bring him without moment's delay," was the command, and the difference in price of such quantity shall be irrecoverable in any court by the seller or by any other person claiming through him.

RUSSIAN MILITARY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Russian Embassy call the attention of Russian citizens in Great Britain to the fact that a convention as to military service was concluded on July 16 between the Provisional Government of Russia and the British Government in the mutual interest of the two countries for the better prosecution of the war. Notice is now given that all male Russian citizens between the ages of 18 and 41 are required to perform military service either in the Russian or the British army. Those who desire to return to Russia for service should make application to the police for that purpose before Aug. 10, in accordance with the arrangements already announced. Any further information desired will be obtained from the Russian consular authorities.

Stony Point, commanded one of Washington's brigades at this time. Historians have given but little attention to the engagement that took place at Cooch's Bridge, on Sept. 3, 1777, largely, no doubt, because of the fact that the important engagement at Brandywine occurred only a week later.

MEMORIAL TABLET TO LORD KITCHENER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKENHEATH, England—A memorial tablet to Lord Kitchener was recently unveiled in Lakenheath Church, Suffolk, by Mr. Hayes Fisher, president of the Local Government Board, in the absence of Lord Derby. Mr. Hayes Fisher read a letter from the latter expressing his deep regret at being unable to be present.

As time rolls on, ran the letter, and people are able to look back and see the events of this great war in their proper perspective, then will the greatness of Lord Kitchener become more and more apparent. A friend of mine told me that he had heard Lord Kitchener likened to a lighthouse; and I cannot think of a better simile. He stood with the waves of criticism and complaint breaking against him and leaving him untouched and unharmed, shedding a steady light on determined purpose and devotion to duty.

When at the beginning of the war he called for volunteers to serve for three years there were many who were prepared to scoff at the idea of this great conflict lasting so long, but he saw the war in its true proportion, and from the beginning prepared the country for the long and stern struggle which brought hundreds of thousands of men to join the colors, and when we look now at the vast armies which the Empire possesses, fighting in all parts of the world, there stands for all time a monument to his foresight. He always seemed to me to look over the heads of practically everybody in this country and see that time, now arrived, when it would not be only our navy and our army that would be called upon to fight, but when it would be the whole country, suffering those sufferings which every country at war always endures, which would have to stand firm and be a rock on which the nations opposed to us would break.

Of his personal character I would say very little. Only those who knew him well really understood him, but I claim that my great friendship with him and devotion to him entitle me to speak of him in his private capacity. To many he was an enigma, and some have likened him to a sphinx. They may be right, but I know he was a great soldier and a straightforward, upright English gentleman, with a stern sense of duty—a duty which he invariably carried out himself in the strictest possible manner, and which he expected others to carry out in the same way. He was a very faithful friend, always searching for the good qualities of those who served him, rather than trying to detect their faults. He realized the difficulties under which his subordinates, both civil and military, were working, and recognizing those difficulties, was tolerant to those who may not have come up to his expectations, but who, he knew, were doing their best—and what can a man do more than his best?

He never varied for a moment in his confidence as to the final result of the war. He had implicit trust in the nation, just as the nation had trust in him, and I venture to say in conclusion that the best tribute that we can now pay to his memory is that everybody, man and woman, should do their best to carry out his work by devotion to the duty which lies in front of them.

Mr. Hayes Fisher then unveiled the tablet and spoke of Lord Kitchener's great tenacity of purpose, his grim determination always to pursue a path to the end when once he had entered upon it, and his indefatigable industry. His two greatest achievements were, he declared, his work in Egypt and the way in which he raised millions of men when the giant German Army threatened to eat up the little British Army.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL PLANS

Third and Final Year to Be Started in Ten Boston Schools When the New Term Begins on Sept. 10

The third or final year of the intermediate or junior high school will be started in 10 schools of the city when the Boston public schools open on Sept. 10. They are the Mary Hemenway, the Henry L. Pierce, Lowell, John Winthrop, Abraham Lincoln, Robert G. Shaw, Hancock, Chapman, U. S. Grant and the Emerson. In these schools the first two years of the new grouping have been completed. There are 15 others in which the work has been in operation one year or less and which will add the third year and be organized into regular intermediate schools as rapidly as the pupils are ready for it.

The Mary Hemenway and Pierce intermediates will be housed in new buildings now under construction but which will not be quite ready for occupancy on Sept. 10.

The new building for the Boston Trade School on Parker Avenue, near the Fenway, will receive its first pupils on the opening day of school. This building was to have been ready a year ago, but owing to labor and other difficulties was not finished until early in the summer. Since then and during the long vacation the master, William C. Crawford, and some members of the staff, have been busy seeing to the installation of the machinery and general equipment. The building is one of the finest of its kind in the country and was erected at a cost of \$280,000.

The High School of Practical Arts will take possession on Sept. 10 of a fine new addition. Although the main building is practically new, so great has been the demand for entrance a nine-room addition has been put up at a cost of \$60,000.

Other buildings now under way and which are expected to be ready for use within the next few weeks or months are:

Robert G. Shaw—Domestic science, manual training, hall and 16 rooms; contract price, \$174,000; March 1, 1918.

Hyde Park High addition—Three shops, eight rooms; contract price, \$109,000; Feb. 1, 1918.

Rochambeau—Manual training, 16 rooms; contract price, \$138,000; Nov. 1, 1917.

Emly A. Fifield—Manual training, domestic science, 16 rooms; contract price, \$161,000; Jan. 1, 1918.

Pauline Agassiz Shaw—Eight rooms and kindergarten; contract price, \$99,680; Jan. 1, 1918.

William Lloyd Garrison (Addition)—Eight rooms and manual training; contract price, \$86,000; March 1, 1918.

Sarah Greenwood—Twenty-four rooms, hall and five shops; contract price, \$278,000; Sept. 1, 1918.

Three additional buildings will be completed before next fall as follows: Michelangelo—Eight rooms, hall, large kindergarten and play roof.

On Harvard Street, Dorchester—Eight rooms and kindergarten.

In Blackinton School Yard—Eight rooms and kindergarten.

Ground for the new school building of the Boston Public Latin School and to provide for expansion of the High School of Commerce has been purchased on Louis Pasteur Avenue.

ADMIRAL HALSEY ON WORK OF NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Lecturing on the work of the navy at the National Economy Exhibition, in the County Hall, Westminster, Rear-Admiral Halsey said that when he first went to sea, over 30 years ago, the majority of ships were far distant from the waters round the British Isles, and the officers and men of the fleet, serving nominally on a three years' commission, seldom returned home for four and sometimes five years. In 1887 the only really active fleet in home waters was the old Channel Fleet, consisting of six of the original ironclads. These were capable of steaming 12 knots, but with auxiliary sail power could travel at their best speed of 14 knots. At the Jubilee Review the fleet consisted of about 40 ships, and in 30 years the grand fleet alone had grown to more than six times that number.

It was realized in 1902, continued the speaker, that there would be very little parleying on a declaration of war, and that it was necessary to concentrate the fleet in such a position as to prevent any hostile fleet from getting the mastery of the seas and depriving the British Empire of its vital heritage. The strategic spot was the neighborhood of the British Isles. At the time there had been a great divergence of opinion, but the policy had proved to be the correct one, for, when the bolt from the blue came in 1914, the whole naval fighting force of the Empire, fully manned and efficient, was ready—before the declaration of war—to take charge of the North Sea. It had taken charge of it ever since. The German High Seas Fleet had only once dared to proceed outside their own waters.

Admiral Halsey then paid a tribute to the splendid naval work of the Dominions. Ten years ago, he said, Australia had decided to have her own navy modeled on the British Navy but with ships, officers, and men of her own. The battle cruiser Australia had been built in England and manned by Australian officers and men, and the Commonwealth had also built light cruisers of the most modern type. At the outbreak of the war Australia possessed a battle cruiser and three light cruisers which had helped to convoy the splendid troops

of Australia and New Zealand to the fighting line. They had given great assistance in hoisting the British flag over the German possessions in the South Seas, and they had finished off the Emden, which had preyed on the trade of the Empire for months. Now they were all working with the grand fleet in the North Sea. New Zealand had offered in 1909 to supply one dreadnought for the Empire, and if necessary two. In the New Zealand he had visited all of the dominions and his eyes had been opened to the spontaneous and hearty cooperation of the whole Empire in the defense of the Empire.

At the beginning of the war, enemy light cruisers were in every sea, continued the admiral, but they had disappeared with them all, and now they could carry on their communications all over the world, with practically no hindrance at all. This had been rendered possible by the work of a certain squadron of armed merchantmen, who, in all weathers, had watched the exits from the North Sea to some effect. But for that work, they could not have been supplied with the necessities for keeping the country going. The growth of the navy during the war had brought the strength of the Royal Naval Reserve to 11,000 officers and 65,000 men; while the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, volunteers in every sense of the word, some of whom had never before seen the sea, now contained 5000 officers and 28,000 men. For obvious reasons he could not say much about the main fleet.

FINANCIER OF JAPAN TEACHES

TOKIO, Japan—The Higher Commercial School in this city, of which Dr. Sano is president, has added to its faculty Baron Shibusawa, who last year retired from active business life.

This eminent financier has been a member of the board of advisors. In an interview with a representative of the Japan Advertiser, he said: "In the past commercial men in Japan have been generally scorned, as if they lacked a sense of morality and cared for nothing but money. From my business experience of 50 years, however, I have learned that morality and economics can be harmonized. I felt it was my duty to inculcate this principle in the minds of young commercial students. So I offered my services to President Sano of the Higher Commercial School of Tokio. He wanted me to lecture once a week, but I had time for only a two-hour lecture each month. I will continue my talks as long as the school desires."

The first lecture by Baron Shibusawa, given before 1000 students, made a profound impression upon the boys, according to Dr. Sano.

GEN. DUVAL SUCCEEDS GEN. WOOD

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Maj.-Gen. W. P. Duval arrived here on Wednesday and assumed command of the South-eastern Department, succeeding Maj.-Gen. Leonard A. Wood, who recently was transferred to Ft. Riley, Kan.

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SHALE DEPOSITS OF GREAT VALUE

Tests Disclose Oil Content in Colorado as High as 80 Gallons a Ton—Many Extracting Companies Being Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—A new industry appears to be opening up for Colorado, in connection with the exploitation of thousands of acres of oil shale deposits in the western part of the State, localities which have always been classed as practically worthless as far as mineral production was concerned. Dozens of shale extracting and shale refining companies are filing incorporation papers under the Colorado statutes. Many of them are already well financed and getting under way with plans for early work in extracting oil from a product which Government experts pronounce as far exceeding in value as to contents the shale deposits of Scotland, which have been worked for many years.

Preliminary tests have disclosed an oil content in these Colorado shales running as high as 80 gallons a ton. One concern, now engaged in assembling a still in Denver for shipment to the shale fields, announces that it has discovered a process whereby refining operations ordinarily requiring eight hours in Scotland, will be effected here in 20 minutes. It also announces plans for producing numerous by-products from the shale-oil refined. Ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate and vulcanite, figure as the chief items of such products at present, although there are understood to be obtainable through distilling several dozen further elements. A special oil for the flotation process of ore recovery is claimed to have been evolved by one company.

The United States Government, meanwhile, in Western Colorado and Eastern Utah, is reserving for entry 145,000 acres of these shale deposits. In Colorado alone, it is estimated that shales will yield 200,000,000 barrels of gasoline.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

AGRICULTURAL
CO. YEAR'S GAINS

American Concern for Period
Ended June 30 Last Shows
Net Profits Equal to 21 Per
Cent on Common Stock

American Agricultural Chemical
Company's income account for the
year ended June 30, with comparison
with previous year, follows:

	1917	1916
Net income	\$3,459,598	\$7,947,506
Other income	249,310	227,832
Total income	3,708,908	8,175,338
Interest	884,680	883,392
Reserves	2,774,179	1,848,908
Net profits	\$5,546,355	\$5,445,227
1916 divs.	1,655,967	1,653,492
Com. divs.	875,467	787,236
Bonus to emp.	219,263	—
Surplus	3,054,111	2,994,529
Written off	375,829	4,192,112
Sur June 30	11,065,116	8,638,287

*Equal to 21.1 per cent on common
stock after preferred dividends, compared
with 20.5 per cent in previous year.

President P. B. Bradley says in
part:
After deducting all operating
charges, office and selling expenses,
interest on bonds and notes, and after
charging off \$1,186,143 for depreciation
of plants and depletion of mines, and
deducting \$1,092,035 for freight, losses
and contingencies, there remained a
net profit for the year of \$5,546,355.
From this amount there have been
paid four quarterly dividends of 1 1/2
per cent each on the preferred stock,
aggregating \$1,655,967, four quarterly
dividends of 1 1/2 per cent each on the
common stock, aggregating \$875,467,
and a bonus to employees of \$219,263,
making a total of \$2,740,798, leaving a
net balance of \$2,805,557 carried to
surplus account.

Conditions in the fertilizer industry
during the past three years have been
very unsettled, due to many disturbing
influences contributed directly or indi-
rectly by the great European war.
The world-wide depression that fol-
lowed the first declarations of war
brought about a rapid decline in the
price of cotton which very seriously
affected collections from the South in
the autumn of 1914 and curtailed to a
considerable extent the demand for
fertilizers in that section during the
spring of 1915, which, because of a
desire on the part of many manu-
facturers to unload their products, led
to lower prices. Then followed a long
period of general readjustment of
business to new conditions; the export
of agricultural products gradually de-
veloped to enormous proportions,
which, in turn, led to a greatly in-
creased demand for fertilizers.

Strangely enough, several of the
more important component materials
of fertilizers are equally essential to
the production of explosives, such as
nitrate of soda, muriate of potash and
sulphuric acid, all of which partici-
pated in an abnormal rise of prices.
With a rigid embargo placed on
potash salts by the German Govern-
ment early in the war, prices for
potash rose more than 1000 per cent;
nitrate of soda and sulphuric acid ap-
preciated from 100 per cent to 300
per cent, and fuel, labor, machinery
and other supplies rose to new levels.
As a result, the whole industry be-
came disorganized, necessitating a
radical readjustment of prices to the
higher costs of production, as well as
many changes in the composition of
mixed fertilizers, especially as to their
content of potash, a normal supply of
which was absolutely unobtainable at
any price. Not only was the market
for raw materials abnormal, but it was
extremely unstable, making it even
hazardous to name prices on manu-
factured products for future delivery.

The past fiscal year has brought no
relief to these exceptional conditions,
but the enormous demand for food
crops and cotton has greatly stimu-
lated the demand for fertilizers, so
that there was no difficulty in sell-
ing all the manufactured fertilizers
available last spring, though a still
further rise in prices of raw materi-
als, freights and insurance found sell-
ing prices toward the end of the season
out of line with the cost of production.

Consequently, while the company's
tonnage for the year ended June 30,
1917, was 15 1/2 per cent greater than
that of the fiscal year 1916, the bal-
ance of net profits for 1917 (after
deducting the bonus of \$219,263 paid to
salaried employees during the year)
was \$109,435 less than in 1916. Profits
of the past year, however, resulted
more largely from the sales of manu-
factured fertilizers and other regu-
lar commodities than was the case in
1916, when considerable profits were
derived from sales of products not
ordinarily sold by the company.

The company's phosphate mines
have not been operated to full capac-
ity during the past three years because
of export shipments having been al-
most entirely eliminated in conse-
quence of the war.

With the return of peace, however,
an extraordinary demand for phos-
phates from European countries
seems assured, their soils having
doubtless become greatly impover-
ished from the lack of this most im-
portant plant food.

Potash is being produced in very
limited quantities in this country from
the potash brines of the West, from
help weed and from alunite, feldspar
and other minerals, but these sources
do not at present promise an adequate
normal supply of this material.

The company has not as yet ex-
plored its potash fields in Spain, owing
to the difficulties of doing this kind
of work during the war. Some
exploration work, however, which has
been done on nearby properties is con-
sidered very encouraging.

The most satisfactory statement that
can be made in reference to potash is

that fertilizers containing no potash
have given generally satisfactory re-
sults the past two years, as they did
in the early years of the industry,
long before potash salts were discov-
ered in Germany.

Prospects for the current fiscal year
are most encouraging, and we antici-
pate that our sales will be limited only
by our capacity of production.

DIVIDENDS

Imperial Oil Company of Canada
declared regular semiannual dividend
of 4 per cent.

Houghton County Traction Company
declared a semiannual dividend of \$3
a share, payable Oct. 1.

Tonopah Belmont Development Com-
pany declared a dividend of 12 1/2 per
cent payable Oct. 1. A similar amount
was paid on July 2.

The Chicago Telephone Company
declared regular quarterly dividend of
\$2 a share, payable Sept. 29 on stock
of record Sept. 28.

The Stromberg Carburator Company
has declared the regular quarterly di-
vidend of 75 cents a share, payable Oct.
1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The International Silver Company
declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2
per cent on preferred stock, payable
Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Packard Motor Car Company
declared regular quarterly dividend of
1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, pay-
able Sept. 15 to stock of record
Aug. 30.

The Wisconsin Railway Company
declared the regular semiannual di-
vidend of 2 per cent on its preferred
stock payable Oct. 1 to stock of record
Sept. 8.

Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd.,
declared regular quarterly dividend of
2 per cent on its preferred stock,
payable Oct. 1 to holders of record
Sept. 15.

Pan-American Petroleum-Transport
Company declared regular quarterly
dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred
stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record
of Sept. 15.

The directors of the Tonopah Bel-
mont Development Company today de-
clared a dividend of 12 1/2 per cent,
payable Oct. 1. This is the same
amount as was paid on July 2.

Labels Iron Works declared regu-
lar quarterly dividend of \$1 and usual
extra of \$2 on common and the quar-
terly dividend of \$2 on the preferred
stock, all payable Sept. 29 to stock of
record Sept. 15.

The Westinghouse Church Kerr
Company has declared usual quarterly
dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on com-
mon and of 1 1/2 per cent on the pre-
ferred stocks payable Sept. 10 to
holders of record Sept. 1.

The Minneapolis, St. Paul and
Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company
declared regular semiannual dividends
of 3 1/2 per cent on both preferred and
common stocks, payable Oct. 15 to
stock of record Sept. 21.

The Allouez Mining Company de-
clared a quarterly dividend of \$3 a
share payable Oct. 3 to holders of
record Sept. 12. Allouez paid \$3 in
January, April and July this year, in
1916 and in 1915.

A dividend of 1 per cent on Califor-
nia Petroleum Corporation preferred
stock is payable Oct. 1 to stock of
record Sept. 20. Dividends for one
year in advance were declared last
May at 1 per cent on common stock
on preferred stock and above dividend
is second of four quarterly dividends
declared at that time.

The Calumet and Hecla Mining
Company has declared a quarterly
dividend of \$25 a share. The previ-
ous payments this year were \$25 in
March and a similar amount in June.
The dividend is payable Sept. 26 to
stockholders of record Sept. 5. With
today's declaration Calumet and Hecla
will have paid dividends of \$1474 a
share or a total of \$143,250,000.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Pow-
der Company declared regular quar-
terly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on the
common and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred
stocks payable Nov. 1 to stock of re-
cord Oct. 20; also a dividend of 4 1/2
per cent on common stock payable
Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 31.
Also regular dividend of 1 1/2 per cent
on debenture stock payable Oct. 15 to
stock of record Aug. 31.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company
declared quarterly dividend of 4 1/2
per cent on new common stock, pay-
able Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 31;
also regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent
on debenture stock, payable Oct. 25
to stock of record Oct. 10. The old
du Pont Company declared regular
quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on
the preferred and 1 1/2 per cent on the
common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of
record Oct. 20.

ARKANSAS LIGHT & POWER

The Arkansas Light & Power Com-
pany reports for July and the 12
months ended July 31 last, with these
comparisons:

	1917	1916
Gross earnings	\$37,047	\$32,641
Oper exp and taxes	23,989	19,578
Net earnings	13,057	14,063
12 months		
Gross earnings	\$359,822	\$317,041
Oper exp and taxes	225,409	173,353
Net earnings	134,412	143,688
Balance	66,567	76,068

NEW ELECTRIC STOCK

Announcement is made to preferred
stockholders of the Electric Bond &
Share Company that holders of record
at the close of business Aug. 30 will
be given the right to subscribe pro-
rata for 10,000 shares of preferred
stock at par on the basis of one share
of new stock for each four shares
now held.

BAR SILVER CLIMBS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar
silver 90 1/2 c, up 1 cent. This is a new
high record on this movement.

LONDON, England.—Bar silver
touched another new high record here
today on this movement at 46d, an
uptake of 1/4d.

SPECULATION ON
FOREIGN BOURSE

Hungarian Government Takes
Steps to Stop Extravagant
Trading—Never Before Such
Rush of Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Speculation
in stocks and shares on the Budapest
bourse has reached such an extrava-
gant pitch that the Hungarian Gov-
ernment is taking measures to put a
stop to it. Never before the war, or
at any time during the war, has there
been such a rush for wealth on any
stock exchange in Europe or America
as is now taking place in the Hunga-
rian capital. The Government is the
more annoyed at such an exhibition
of cupidity, not only on moral grounds,
but because it shows that the moneyed
classes prefer to speculate on the
stock exchange rather than invest in
the highly advertised national war
loans.

Incredible is the rise in the price
of certain stocks which, according to
ordinary financial laws, ought to have
dropped considerably. This is notably
the case with shipping companies.
On the day that the Budapest bourse
was officially closed—July 25, 1914,
the shares of the Adria company were
quoted at 520 kronen, Atlantika 265
kronen and Levante 280 kronen. Al-
most precisely three years later, these
shares have respectively advanced to
2100 kronen, 1560 kronen and 1580
kronen. These are three of the prin-
cipal Hungarian shipping companies.
The absurdity of such a rise in prices
is apparent when it is remembered
that not a single vessel of any of the
three lines has made an ocean trip
during the last three years. The
companies have quietly gone on draw-
ing the State subsidies voted them
just before the outbreak of the war,
and out of these paying dividends to
the stockholders.

Speculators argue that the value of
the companies' ships has increased so
enormously, owing to the great loss
of tonnage during the war, that the
rise in the shares is quite justified.
The more so as after the war freight-
rates will advance tremendously.
These persons apparently do not recog-
nize the injustice of taking these
subsidies, for which the companies
are doing nothing at all, and then,
after the war, forcing the public to
pay exorbitant freight-charges when
they have already been taxed to pro-
vide the "unearned" subsidies. It is
not impossible that those who anti-
cipate reaping enormous profits
from the high rates will be disap-
pointed. For it appears exceedingly
probable that the Hungarian Govern-
ment, in their own interests, will
requisition all ships for the first few
months after the war and later on
refuse to allow the shipowners to ex-
ploit the situation in the way they
wish.

But speculation has not been con-
fined to shipping stocks. All kinds
of other investments have attracted
the public, especially companies which
have issued new shares. The Prince
Philip-Coburg Iron & Coal Mines
Company, which was amalgamated
with another corporation, had a great
boom. The shares, which had long
stood at their nominal value of 200
kronen, were forced up to 500 kronen
and then to 670 kronen, where they
still stand. A similarly wild advance
took place in the shares of the Vater-
landische Holzproduktion Company
whose 200 kronen shares were rushed
up to 870 kronen. New issues of
stocks always encouraged the specu-
lators, and in idle periods the brokers
managed to boom the shipping stocks.
Some weeks ago there was so much
speculation in the shares of the Aus-
tro-American line that the Govern-
ment decreed that they were no longer
to be dealt with on the bourse.

It is expected that some sweeping
measures will shortly be taken to stop
the present general speculation. There
seems to be so much floating capital
that the increase in the capital of
several big banks and financial insti-
tutions, and the sixth war loan which
has just closed, failed to absorb it all.
In present circumstances whilst there
is no immediate prospect of the war
ending, it is impossible to find any
profitable employment for this sur-
plus capital, consequently a large
part of it changes hands in stock
exchange speculations. Meantime the
deposits in the Hungarian savings
banks during the first six months of
1917 have increased tremendously. It
is reported that the Government are
quietly preparing for the issue of a
new war loan, the seventh, and the
banks have already been instructed to
make the necessary preparations.

JOPLIN ZINC
AND LEAD PRICES

JOPLIN, Mo.—The market for zinc
ores again shows a decided strength
for second grades, prices reaching as
high as \$72.50 for this class of ores.
For first grades the prevailing level
was maintained viz., \$75 for 60 per
cent zinc. At these prices the sales
were good, and the week-end will
probably see a slight reduction in
stocks instead of an increase as had
been expected. Calamine ores showed
no appreciable change. Lead ores are
beginning to show a weakness not
at all to the liking of the ore pro-
ducers. They again had to accept
100 base for 80 per cent lead. This
is a reduction of \$10 to \$20 per ton
without any such appreciable change
in the market for the metal and the
ore producers are beginning to ask the
reasons for such a change.

EXPORTATIONS
OF ELECTRICAL
APPARATUS GAIN

Advance of \$20,000,000 Over
1916 Is Shown in This Branch
of Machinery Shipped in 1917

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American elec-
trical apparatus is gaining rapidly in
popularity the world over. A com-
pilation by the National City Bank
of New York shows that the value
of electrical machinery, appliances and
instruments exported from the United
States in the fiscal year 1917 aggre-
gated more than \$50,000,000, compared
with \$30,000,000 in 1916, \$20,000,000 in
1914, \$10,000,000 in 1911 and \$6,000,000
in 1900.

The American telephone lends itself
with equal facility to the Chinese,
Hindustani, Malay or English lan-
guages. The electric fan is a gratify-
ing substitute for the oriental "pun-
kah," whose operator falls asleep on
the slightest provocation and at pro-
vokingly inopportune moments. The
dynamo goes to any and every section
of the world where power is available
for the generation of electricity. The
incandescent lamp shines as brightly
in the mines of Africa or in the rubber
plantations of the Orient as upon the
haciendas of South America or the
streets of the European cities. The
telegraph instrument adapts itself to
languages and climatic conditions the
world over, and the American wireless
speaks from continent to continent,
from steamship to steamship, or from
the flying machine at an elevation of
thousands of feet to the military com-
mander in the midst of the battlefield.

Of the nearly \$20,000,000 of tele-
phones exported in the fiscal year
1917 more than \$100,000 went to
Asia, about an equal value to South
America, nearly \$100,000 to Oceania,
\$300,000 to North American neighbors
and practically \$1,000,000 worth to
Europe. The total of telephones ex-
ported in 1917 being twice as great
in value as in 1912. Of the nearly
\$500,000 worth of electric fans ex-
ported in 1917, the largest market was
in India. Hong Kong, the Straits Set-
tlements, China, Japan and even Siam
show a disposition to substitute the
new-fangled but always reliable
breeze producer for the uncertain
methods of earlier generations.

Electrical apparatus of all sorts sent
to Asia increased from \$1,000,000 in
1910 to approximately \$2,500,000 in
1917; to Africa from \$298,000 in 1910
to more than \$500,000 in 1917; to
Europe from \$650,000 in 1910 to ap-
proximately \$2,500,000 in 1917, and to
South America from about \$3,000,000
in 1910 to approximately \$4,000,000 in
1917, while the total of 1917 is nearly
10 times as much as in 1900 and 30
times as much as in 1890.

UNITED KINGDOM
OIL IMPORTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Imports of pe-
troleum products into United Kingdom
for week ended Aug. 11, 1917, were
less than 2,000,000 barrels, as com-
pared with 8,500,000 barrels in pre-
vious week, according to Petroleum
Review of London. This was smallest
week's arrivals in several months,
amount almost constituting a record
for diminutive proportions. Only one
cargo of bulk products was received
during the week, this being for Anglo-
American Oil Company from United
States and consisting of 845,000 gal-
lons of motor spirit and about 500,
000 gallons of illuminating oil. All
other shipments received were in bar-
rels.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

NEW ENGLAND (Northern)

	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	73	74
do pf	88	89 1/2
*Androsque	100	100
Appleton Co.	205	205
Arlington Mills	111	113
*Bates	340	340
Berkshire Cotton Mfg.	193	193
Cabot Mfg	77	78
Bigelow-Hartford	77	78
do pf	97 1/2	100
Boot Mills	85	90
Boston Duck	125	125
Boston Mfg	125	125
Dwight	1130	1130
Esmond Mills pf.	90	95
Everett Mills	124	126
Farr Apaca	155	170
*Great Falls Mfg.	175	200
Hamilton Mfg Co.	98	100
Harmony Mills pf.	95	95
*Hill	77	82
Langston Mills	77	82
Lawrence Mfg Co.	120	125
*Lockwood	108	108
Lynn Mills	133	135
Mass Cotton Mills	100	125
Merrimack Mfg Co.	60	60
do pf	77	77
*Nashua Mfg Co.	815	815
Nauvoo Steam Cotton Co	193	193
Otis	2750	2750
Pacific Mills	135 1/2	137 1/2
Pepperell Mfg Co.	190	190
do pf	102 1/2	102 1/2
Thorndike	1200	1200
Tremont & Suffolk	141	141
Waltham Bleachery	120	120
*York Mfg Co.	120	122

Southern Mills

*Brookside Mills	155	160
*Lanett Cotton Mills	155	160
Mass Mills in Ga.	96	98 1/2
*Paclet Mfg Co.	100	100
*West Point Mfg Co.	175	180

MISCELLANEOUS

American Mfg	148	152
do pf	90	92
Boston Engine	125	125
Chapman Valve	100	102
*Draper Co.	124 1/2	126 1/2
Hamilton Woolen	97 1/2	102 1/2
*Haywood Bros & Wakefield	160	170
do pf	100	100
Saco-Lowell Shops pf.	100	101 1/2

*Taxable in Massachusetts.

COTTON CONDITION ESTIMATE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. Norden &
Co. figure the condition of cotton 69.4
per cent, compared with 74.1 per cent
last month and 63.2 per cent at this
time last year.

STEEL MARKET
READJUSTMENT

With Government Price-Fixing
Known to Trade to Be Close
at Hand, Quotations Move to
Lower Level in Pittsburgh

Even with the Government an-
nouncement of steel prices known to
be close at hand, the market has done
some further readjusting on its own
account, says the Iron Age, which con-
tinues: Pittsburgh has been the chief
scene of activity and the business done
has been almost uniformly at the ex-
pense of prices.

In semi-finished steel, the high peaks
of two months ago, reached in early
delivery transactions, and which were
far above the levels of contract steel,
have been toppled over on very mod-
erate business, while in steelmaking
pig iron the reductions amount to \$2
on Bessemer and as much as \$4 on
basic.

Finished material markets have
shared little in the decline in Besse-
mer and basic iron and billets, chiefly
because buying was so limited, but
plates in particular are lower, Sc.
Pittsburgh, being now common, rep-
resenting a decline of \$20 per net
ton.

The trade is much at sea as to the
extent to which the readjustment will
go, and is not helped by conflicting
advices from Washington as to prices
to allied governments and the pub-
lic.

In the absence of power to enforce
a uniform price for the three classes
of buying, the Administration is rep-
resented as turning to the Senate bill
for such control of iron and steel as
has been provided for food and fuel.
Meanwhile sentiment grows in favor
of substantially uniform prices to the
Government, allies and the public pro-
vided there is the anthracite type of
adjustment rather than that in bitu-
minous coal.

If the Government adopts the propo-
sal to pay higher prices for finished
steel to high-cost mills, pig iron may
escape regulation except that due to
the expected reduction in coke. No
action on coke has been taken, though
there are tentative estimates of a \$4
price at ovens.

Steel manufacturers are watching
closely the working out of the export
embargo policy, especially as related
to British steel exports. With domes-
tic steel capacity increasing, the mills
want all the export business that is
consistent with proper care of the
Government's needs and are averse to
shipping war steel at low prices to
Great Britain while that country is
making highly profitable export ship-
ments of commercial steel.

The status of steel makers on ad-
visory committees at Washington still
waits on the finding of the Department
of Justice and legislation may be re-
quired to clear up this situation.
Meanwhile an important conference
between the general steel committee
and the War Industries Board is held
up.

Manufacturers of steel and munitions
have made efforts to release
large numbers of men from the draft
and some important plants will meet
with serious reduction in output if
these efforts are not successful. At
the same time it is known that very
large additions to the Government de-
mands upon the country's steel cap-
acity will come out as soon as the
price-fixing problem is disposed of.

At an important meeting with tin
plate manufacturers at Washington on
Aug. 24 the food administrator pre-
sented figures indicating a shortage
of about 2,000,000 boxes this year and
a greater shortage in 1918. It was
decided to limit further the sale of
tin plate to packers of non-perishable
foods, also to cut down sales to job-
bers. The Government is urging the
sale of tin plates to canners for a
year ahead, a practice the makers
long ago discontinued and which they
are averse to resuming. A further
manufacturers conference is to be
held in Pittsburgh this week.

APPLE EXPORTS
TO NORWAY

The imports of apples into Norway
during the year 1915, the latest year
for which statistics are available,
amounted to approximately 1700 tons,
of which some 350 tons were imported
at Bergen. About 80 per cent came
directly from United States and

ENWAY PARK
TOMORROW AT 3:15
CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia
Seats at Shuman's. Phone Beach 1230.

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The Vocal Course is designed to equip the student for a career as soloist or teacher, or both, and diplomas are granted accordingly. This course includes the following branches: Voice: Diction and Language (Italian, French, German); Solfege (Special course for vocalists); Sight Reading (intermediate and advanced); Vocal Chamber Music, a capella, Chorus; Pianoforte, Technique Accompanying, Sight Reading, Transposition; Theory, Harmony (special course for vocalists), Theory (general), History (general), History (musical), Normal lectures and teaching.

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The Year Book will be sent on application. Office open for Registration September 13th.

Address: RALPH L. FLANDERS, General Manager, Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

See advertisement of Organ Department in Monitor of September 1.

INQUIRY INTO
LABOR UNREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The commission recently appointed to inquire into and report upon the causes of industrial unrest, and make recommendations to the Government, has now completed its work and sent in the reports for the eight districts where investigations were made. The commission is to be congratulated on the admirable promptness with which it carried out the work, which has been completed within five weeks of its appointment. A summary from the reports has been prepared by Mr. George N. Barnes, in which he says that "whilst the limitation of time has to some extent narrowed the scope of the inquiry, it has also operated as a stimulus to every one concerned to carry out the work with the utmost dispatch compatible with efficiency." It is interesting to note that it is also stated that a comparison of the reports shows that there is a strong feeling of patriotism on the part of employers and employed throughout the country, and they are determined to help the State in its present crisis. Feelings of a revolutionary character are not entertained by the bulk of the men. On the contrary, the majority of the workmen are sensible of the national difficulties, especially in the period of trial and stress through which the nation is now passing.

Three factors are singled out from all the reports as being the principal causes of unrest:

The high cost of living coupled with a disproportionate advance in wages, and unequal distribution of food supplies.

The operation of the Munitions of War Act, especially the restriction of personal freedom imposed upon the workmen under these acts.

Operation of the Military Service Acts.

Acute unrest, it is also noted, is caused in certain areas by:

Lack of sufficient housing accommodation in congested areas.

Restrictions on liquor.

Industrial fatigue.

While yet other causes of discontent are caused by:

Delay in the settlement of disputes.

Lack of proper organization amongst trade unions.

Lack of communal sense, noticeable in South Wales.

Inadequate treatment of women, whose wages are sometimes as low as 13s. a week.

Delay in granting pensions to soldiers, especially those in Class "W" Reserve.

Raising of the limit of income tax exemption.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, the maximum of £1 weekly being now inadequate.

Lack of confidence in the Government, due to the surrender of trade union customs and the feeling that promises as regards their restoration will not be kept.

The recommendations of the commissioners are as follows:

1. Food prices.—There should be an immediate reduction in price, the increased price of food being borne to some extent by the Government, and a better system of distribution is required.

2. Industrial Councils, etc.—The theory of the Whitley report should be adopted; each trade should have a constitution.

others on day rates should receive a bonus.

10. Closer contact should be set up between employer and employed.

11. Pensions committees should have a larger discretion in their treatment of men discharged from the army.

12. Agricultural wages in the western area, now as low as 14s. to 17s. a week, should be raised to 25s. a week.

13. Colored labor should not be employed in the ports.

14. A higher taxation of wealth is urged by one commissioner.

"In addition to the above recommendations," the summary continues, "the recruiting system is universally regarded as requiring most careful handling. In some areas an increase in the supplies of alcoholic liquor is demanded. The coordination of Government departments dealing with labor is reported as an urgent matter; and an appeal for increase of publicity and fuller explanation of Government proposals is made in several of the reports."

"Further, it is recommended that when an agreement has been drawn up between representatives of Employers' Federations and Trade Unions, that agreement should be binding on all in the trade concerned. It is also represented that local arbitration tribunals for the settlement of local disputes on the spot could, with advantage, be set up."

"The feeling in the minds of the workers that their conditions of work had deteriorated is being determined by a distant authority over which they have no influence requires to be taken into consideration, not only by the Government, but by the unions themselves. Taken as a whole, the reports throw a flood of light upon the conditions of work and of life in the various divisions, and the information which they disclose would amply repay the trouble of perusal of the reports in detail and a careful comparison one with another."

WOMEN'S POSITION
AFTER THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organizations held a meeting recently, at the Central Hall, Westminster. Miss Mary Macarthur presided, and in her address referred to the fact that although the Standing Joint Committee had been recognized by many of the government departments, the Ministry of Munitions had not come into line, and the omission of working women from the board recently appointed to deal with civilian billeting would, she declared, be universally condemned. An urgency resolution, moved by Miss Macarthur, was subsequently unanimously carried in which it was resolved, "That this conference of women, representing trade union, labor, and cooperative organizations expresses its strong dissatisfaction with the composition of the newly-appointed Billeting Board. It considers that as the work of this board will be mainly concerned with working women, as billetes, or as billetees, representatives of such women should form at least half of the Billeting Board. And it notices with indignation and regret that, despite the promises given by ministers during the passage of the billeting bill through Parliament, not a single working woman has been given a place on the board."

Miss Macarthur also referred to a belief that finds a certain amount of support that when the war is over it will be followed by a sex war in industry. There was and could be, she declared, no such thing. Contenting interests there might be, but those interests would never find the man ranged on one side and the woman on the other. The real danger was that women might allow themselves to be used to depress the standard of wages, and the solution lay in organization. Paper membership of trade unions was useless, women must assist in union organization. Suitability in the labor market should be what counted and not cheapness, and women would have to realize the great danger of undercutting men in the labor market.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, organizing secretary of the National Federation of Women Workers, urged that the ranks of all trade unions should

be opened to women working in their trade, with provision made where necessary, for appropriate scales of contributions and benefits.

Dr. Marion Phillips, member of the Reconstructive Committee, spoke on reconstruction policy. One quarter of the women in munition works and other governmental departments, she said, were unorganized. These women would try to keep their jobs, and unless the organized men and women that kept together she warned the unorganized employers might use the rules women to break down the rules women were working together on a reasonable basis she maintained the employer could not get away from his agreement with the men.

A recommendation was made at a meeting for an improved Trade Board Act to deal with wages in low-paid trades.

SPAIN AND THE MONARCHY

MADRID, Spain.—As mentioned in The Christian Science Monitor cable dispatches the welcome given to the King and Queen at Santander has been of a remarkably enthusiastic character. On passing through the streets the royal automobile was covered with flowers thrown upon it by the people. The Premier in an interview, in which he touches upon the position of the Spanish monarchy, says that the task of monarchs in the future is clear. They must openly steer their course in the direction of democracy. So far as Spain is concerned, Señor Bata added, the King is no obstacle, but on the contrary a stimulant.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Clarence S. Darrow, of Chicago, a leading labor propagandist and orator, who is backing Mr. Gompers and the Administration in their opposition to the Socialist Party and the "pacifists" who are, wittingly or unwittingly, pro-German, is a man of much influence in circles that are susceptible to perverted views of patriotism. He has figured more prominently than any other lawyer in the country in litigation involving the monopolistic tendencies and acts of capitalism, and he has a similar record as to giving counsel to strikers who have fought out their economic issues with their employers by force. Thus he was counsel for the McNamara brothers in the Los Angeles dynamite case. He is a caustic critic of much of contemporary society's politics, diplomacy, industrial system and religious belief, and in his writings as well as in his speeches he has gone on record as favoring revolution when tyranny of any sort justifies the act. In the legal profession in the United States he has no peer in radicalism. Consequently his alignment at the present time with the Administration in urging prosecution of the war with Germany on grounds defined by the President, will have a marked effect upon the more radical wing of labor not always willing to follow Mr. Gompers' lead.

The Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher succeeded Lord Rhonda as president of the Local Government Board when the latter became Food Controller after Lord Devonport's resignation. Previously Mr. Fisher had acted as parliamentary secretary to the board. He first entered parliamentary life in 1885, when he was returned as Conservative candidate for Fulham, a seat he held for 21 years. In the general election of 1906, however, when the Liberals swept the country, Mr. Fisher was defeated, but he regained his seat in 1910 and continues to represent Fulham at Westminster. Mr. Fisher is an Englishman and graduated in the Classical and Legal Honors schools at Oxford. Subsequently he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. At one time he acted as private secretary to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, afterwards the Earl of St. Aldwyn, and then to Mr. Balfour. He has occupied several Government posts, being appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury and a ministerial whip in 1896, and Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1902. Recently Mr. Fisher has done good work in connection with the soldiers and sailors pensions scheme, and the Electoral Reform Bill at present before Parliament.

Ira Nelson Morris, Minister of the United States to Sweden since July, 1914, is gaining importance among diplomats abroad, owing to the increasing tension between the neutral nations of the North and the United States, and also owing to the ability he has shown in handling the interests of the nations now allied with the United States as they have come into conflict with Germany's ambitions and purposes in Scandinavia. Minister Morris is a Chicago-born, Yale-educated man of wealth, who early in life gave up finance and money-getting for more leisurely and idealistic pursuits. His first enlistment in the national service was as a commissioner to Italy in behalf of the Panama Exposition, a post that he filled to the satisfaction of Washington. Then followed the assignment to Sweden. Mr. Morris has traveled widely, and has literary tastes, including authorship.

George W. Perkins, named by Governor Whitman of New York State to be Food Commissioner of the Empire State for the period of the war, if confirmed, will have the duty of enforcing a legislative act second only in importance to that of the Food Control Bill recently passed by Congress. Mr. Perkins has given much of his time, thought and organizing skill to propaganda in behalf of this law during the past year, and he knows the economic situation of the State better, probably, than any other layman. Mr. Perkins' career may be divided into three periods of power and publicity, first when he was an efficient, trusted and highly paid and high-placed subordinate in leading insurance and banking circles of the country. This period opened in Chicago in 1877 and closed with his retirement from partnership in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. During this time he accumulated the fortune which he has since been able not only to live, but to lead in social movements in which he is interested. The second period of his career opened with his retirement from the banking business, his avowal of somewhat radical views respecting capital and labor in their mutual relations, and his acceptance of a considerable part of the "progressive" program which Mr. Roosevelt was then championing. As a lieutenant of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Perkins shared in the 1912 and 1916 campaigns, and used his wealth to further the interests of a moderate form of radicalism. Since the opening of the war Mr. Perkins has been prominent as a champion of "preparedness," military and economic; and it is in recognition of this fact and the belief that he will prove an intelligent as well as vigilant executor of the New York law that he has been nominated.

Thomas E. Rush, surveyor of the port of New York, and for 14 years a Tammany district leader, is leading in a revolt against the domination of that organization by Charles F. Murphy, a defection which will go far to insure the success of the fusion ticket in the coming election for Mayor. Mr. Rush not only has taken action as a revolutionist, but he has put on record in a detailed statement, facts concerning the methods employed by "Boss" Murphy in achieving his purposes as a politician, which statement will furnish ammunition for the opponents of Tammany so long as Mr. Murphy is in control.

Alice Wetmore, of the women's com-

mittee of the National Council of Defense, is a Rhode Island resident, of considerable social and financial importance, who for many years has been serving social reconstruction ends as chairman of the women's section of the National Civic Federation. Her special field of collaboration during the progress of the war will be in mobilization of women wage earners for such emergency work as the Government itself may require or as special industries working for the Government may need. Miss Wetmore has proved that she has more than ordinary executive ability, and a devotion to ideal ends, whether economic, political or military, which is beyond question.

COAL SUPPLY IN GERMAN CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Questioned recently in the Reichstag as to the situation with regard to the coal supply, and what measures had been taken to provide against a recurrence of the serious shortage experienced last winter, Dr. Helfferich assured the House that however much economy was necessary in other directions, an ample supply of coal for the railways and for household use would be forthcoming during the winter months this year. Berlin papers are complaining, however, that regulations since issued by the military command fixing the quantities of coal to which Berlin householders will be entitled during the coming winter by no means approach the standard set up by the Minister for the Interior.

In the first place, writes the Berliner Tageblatt, the regulations are somewhat obscure. Definite quantities are allotted (but not "guaranteed") to the holders of coal cards, with the remark that this scale of distribution is merely a precautionary and temporary one, as it is hoped to place further quantities of coal at the disposal of the population in the course of the winter. In the next breath, however, it is stated that no guarantee whatever can be given as to what those quantities will be. The quota obtainable with the coal cards must therefore be reckoned as a minimum, which may, or may not, be increased in the course of the winter, and with which the population must contrive to manage in case of necessity. If this is the position, then the minimum is far below bare requirements for a relatively mild winter, not to speak of one as severe as that experienced last year. For dwellings without central heating the coal cards allow a quantity of five zentners per room, and that allowance is reduced in the case of dwellings with more than four rooms. Those acquainted with heating arrangements in Berlin know that this quota of five zentners, or some 550 briquettes, means a reduction of from 25 to 30 per cent of the fuel required per room per winter.

Moreover, the Berlin paper goes on to explain, this quota does not allow for the fuel required for washing and cooking purposes, and since it is fixed according to the number of rooms, not the number of people inhabiting them, it places poor and large families at a serious and unjustifiable disadvantage. In the case of dwellings with central heating, the Tageblatt continues, a special allowance of coal is to be made for washing and cooking purposes, and the scale is graduated according to the number of people to be provided for, but even then insufficiently. For instance, the allowance for washing purposes is fixed at two zentners, and at three zentners for households of more than six people; and that for cooking purposes at three zentners, and at five zentners for households of more than six people. Hence a family of two will be entitled to two and three zentners respectively, while a family of nine will be able to obtain only three zentners for washing and five zentners for cooking purposes. The Tageblatt is at a loss to know why the large family should be dealt with more severely than the small one, and why the simple expedient of fixing the quota per head has not been adopted.

For the rest, the allowance of fuel for houses with central heating is to be only 50 per cent of the quantity consumed last year, despite the fact that the consumption of coal for that purpose was then very severely restricted. It is also announced that reserves of coal obtained during the summer with a view to supplementing the winter rations will be examined, and eventually confiscated, a proceeding which the Berliner Tageblatt also considers mistaken. The storing of coal, it argues, is not to be compared with the storing of food, and should be condemned only if carried to excess; for not only is it a normal practice in time of peace, but it facilitates transport arrangements and the problem of production and distribution during the winter months.

UNEMPLOYED MEN IN DUBLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—Over 200 unemployed Dublin workmen and laborers, who were sent by the Dublin Labor Exchange over to Manchester to a chemical works, have had to return to Ireland. As most of the men were of military age before leaving Dublin they obtained cards exempting them from military service. On their arrival at the Manchester works, however, they were informed by the trade union representative that if they started work the English employers would go on strike. The Irishmen thereupon demanded a week's wages and their return fare to Ireland, which was granted. It is stated that the Irishmen over military age were offered work in Manchester, but refused it, preferring to return with the others. The Dublin Labor Exchange at the present time has the names of more than 305 unemployed men on their books, without counting the men who have just returned from England.

BY OTHER EDITORS

The Air Lighthouses
INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—The fact that the country between Indianapolis and Dayton has been chosen by the War Department as one of the important training grounds for war aviators is a tribute not only to its suitability, but also to the patriotism of the citizens along the route, who will to some extent be inconvenienced by maneuvering machines. In laying out the route and numbering barns near fields which had been offered to the Government as landing places, the farmers were almost without exception not only willing but anxious to accommodate the War Department employees in every way. General Squier, head of the signal and aviation units of the United States Army, now asks the cities, towns and villages along the route to light the way for aviators who will be engaged in making night flights. It is felt that every town will display a light which meets the Government's specifications. The lack of one will be a blot on the landscape town's history, and that is neither good business nor good patriotism.

Plotting Sedition
OMAHA WORLD-HERALD—There are several organizations in this country whose chief activity is to plot sedition. The I. W. W. is being recognized all over the country as one of those organizations. Another has come into notice during the last few weeks, which calls itself the "Workmen's Council." Its particular field of operations is to disintegrate the Federation of Labor, depose Mr. Gompers from leadership, and elect some other man to take his place. In the literature of this organization, and they have the money to put out immense quantities of it, are found such expressions as: "We also call upon the workers to resist all reactionary measures aiming to restrict the right of organization." "Military and industrial conscription is the natural foe of democracy." "We declare that the 'Selective Draft Act,' providing for the conscription of the youth of the country, was enacted in violation of the Constitution." It will not be long before the loyal people of this country will demand that the Government deal more firmly with all societies engaged in plotting sedition. The safety of the nation will require it.

The Coal Roads
CEDAR RAPIDS EVENING GAZETTE—The presidential order, fixing the price of coal in all bituminous fields of the United States, has had the effect of unveiling the false pretense of the coal roads, whose stocks were quoted weaker on the New York Exchange the day following that on which Executive action was taken. The presidential order emancipates the independent miner, who will now be able to sell his coal at the same figure as that demanded by corporations, and what is of vastly greater importance, the independent will be able to ship his output.

TURKS APPRENTICED NOW IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—In accordance with an arrangement made between the German and Turkish authorities some months ago, 500 Turkish boys have arrived in Germany in order to be apprenticed to various trades, and are shortly to be followed by 500 more, who will devote their attention to agriculture. The first 500 have already been distributed in two and three throughout the country, 300 being apprenticed to various trades, and 200 to colliery work. The former have been taken over by the chambers of commerce of Bamberg, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, Breslau, Hanover, Oldenburg, Schwerin, Mannheim, Augsburg, Ulm and Düsseldorf, and have been apprenticed to employers who will provide them with shelter and clothing, and teach them tailoring, boot-making, carpentry, painting, and so on. At the end of their four years' apprenticeship they will be examined as to the progress they have made, and will then be transferred to factories, or sent back to Turkey. The boys who are to work in the collieries will be under the supervision of Government inspectors, and will be enabled to complete their studies in a mining school if they give proof of ability. In addition to these boys the Turkish Government has also sent 10 Turkish girls to study in Germany, and to learn the German language so that they can teach it on their return. The Turkish authorities also contemplate the establishment in Berlin of a department devoted to the supervision of Turkish students and apprentices in Germany, and it is evidently intended still further to extend a scheme which is doubtless designed materially to assist the Germanization of the Ottoman Empire.

OFFICIAL FIGURES ON BRITISH FOOD PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The official figures for the United Kingdom, given in the July Labor Gazette, show that retail prices on the principal articles of food increased on an average 104 per cent compared with July, 1914. Prices for butcher meat on June 30 last showed an increase of double or treble those paid in July, 1914, the average increase varying from 71 1/2 to 104 1/2 per cent, according to cut. Bacon was about 76 per cent, or 83 1/2 per cent, dearer. The average price of bread was double that in July, 1914, namely, 11 1/2 per cent for four-pound loaf, and flour showed a proportionately greater advance, amounting to 109 per cent, or 114 1/2 per cent, per seven pounds. Granulated sugar in the last three years has risen from an average of about 2d. to nearly 6d. per pound, in-

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BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: The school term will begin on Monday, September 10, 1917, on which day all teachers and non-teachers of the supervising staff are required to report for duty, and the regular work of the schools will begin. Examination for admission to the Normal School (college section) and to the Latin and day schools will be held on Tuesday, September 11, at 9 o'clock A. M. For admission to the one-year course open to graduates of approved colleges and universities—on Tuesday, September 11, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Normal School, Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue.

LATIN SCHOOLS: (For admission to the 6 year course.) On Tuesday, September 11, at 9 o'clock A. M. Boys will be examined at the Public Latin School-house, on Warren Avenue, at the Girls' Latin School-house, on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue. Candidates are required to pass an examination equivalent to that required for admission to the seventh grade of the elementary schools. The subjects of examination will be: English, Latin, French, German, History, Reading, Writing, Spelling, Grammar and Composition. (For admission to the 4 year course)—candidates for admission to the four-year course in the Public Latin or Girls' Latin Schools, will be examined on Friday, September 14, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Normal School, Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue, in the subjects required for admission to High Schools as stated in the prospectus.

HIGH SCHOOLS: On Friday, September 14, at 9 o'clock A. M. Boys will be examined at the Normal School-house, on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue. The subjects of examination will be: English, Latin, French, German, History, Reading, Writing, Spelling, Grammar and Composition. (For admission to the 4 year course)—candidates for admission to the four-year course in the Normal School, Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue, in the subjects required for admission to High Schools as stated in the prospectus.

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increased duty accounting for 1 1/2 d. of the rise. The average price of cheese was slightly over double that in July, 1914, that of eggs slightly less than double. Butter and margarine showed increases approximately to .65 and 74 per cent, respectively, over pre-war prices. Milk prices had risen 60 per cent, or 2d. per quart.

During June last the general level of retail prices rose about 1 per cent. The prices of British beef increased about 5 per cent, an average of 3 d. to 1d. a pound, and those of other meat 3 to 4 per cent, or about 1 1/2 d. per pound. The prices of bread, flour and milk remained practically unchanged, the average price of granulated sugar rose 3 per cent, but the total advance since May 1 amounts to less than 1/4 d. per pound. Butter was a little cheaper at the end than at the beginning of June, but eggs were 3 per cent dearer. The price of margarine continued to increase. The introduction of government cheese resulted in a marked drop in that commodity by 7 per cent, or over 1 1/2 d. per pound.

Prices on June 30, 1917, compared with those on July 1, 1916, showed an average increase of about 28 per cent. The average price of margarine was nearly 50 per cent higher than last year, while bread and flour were about 40 per cent. Cheese and eggs were about 25 per cent dearer; mutton, bacon, fish and butter 25 to 30 per cent, potatoes and milk 15 to 20 per cent, granulated sugar showed the smallest advance namely, 12 per cent.

PATROL SENT FOR OFFICIALS
In order to fill a quorum at a special meeting of the City Council in Everett, last night, Mayor Mullen ordered the Police Department to "round up" the absent members, two of whom were taken from a militia drill and driven to the meeting in the police patrol. After a meeting, at which discussions were held of the acts of the members and the Mayor, it was voted to adjourn with nothing accomplished.

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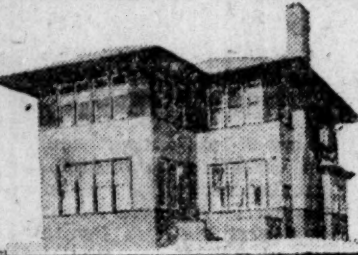
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Day in Ancient Rome

When Octavius became emperor, he called himself "Augustus," and it is by this name that we must now speak of him. He was a good ruler, and during the many years that he governed the empire the world about the Mediterranean was happier than it had ever been before. . . . From Spain to Greece, from Gaul to Egypt, there was no longer any war. Travelers came and went in safety on the great roads with which the Romans had covered the world; the farmers sowed and reaped their fields in peace, and the merchants sent out their goods by land and sea with no cause of fear that an enemy might rob them of their gains.

Augustus decided that the empire was now as large as it ought ever to become, wrote Caroline H. and Samuel B. Harding, in "The City of Seven Hills." He fixed the rivers Rhine and Danube as the boundaries, on the north, beyond which the Romans should not seek to rule; and he caused a chain of forts to be built along these rivers to defend the Roman lands against the attacks of the wild tribes who lived beyond. Nearly all the emperors who came after Augustus accepted these limits. Almost the only land that was added to the empire after this time was the island of Britain, and Julius Caesar had already prepared the way for its conquest while he was overcoming Gaul.

At Rome, Augustus had many new temples built, and those of the older ones, that were showing signs of age and use, he caused to be repaired and covered over with a facing of marble. . . . He could say, in speaking of this work: "I found Rome built of brick, but I leave it built of marble."

Augustus was also fond of encouraging and rewarding poets and other writers. Partly because of this there were more literary men at Rome during his time than ever before or after; and for this reason, whenever we wish to describe a period which is remarkable for many great writers, we still call it an "Augustan age."

It is from these writers of the reign of Augustus that we learn some of the most interesting things about the life of the Roman people. If we wish to see the citizens in their streets and homes, instead of upon the battlefield as so often heretofore, we have now only to imagine ourselves the companions for a day of the poet Horace, who was one of the wisest and wittiest writers of the time.

For this glimpse of the city in the peaceful reign of Augustus, it will be well to choose a day when there is no great festival or show, in order that we may see the ordinary life of the people. The Romans kept early hours, so we must be up before sunrise and make our way to the modest home of Horace, on the hill that lies east of the Forum. There we find the poet risen and dressed for the street, though he is usually later than most of his neighbors. Today, however, he is going to pay a morning visit to his friend, Maecenas, and he is up in good time.

After a light breakfast . . . we set out together. As we pass along the narrow streets, we are surprised at the number of people that we meet, though the sun is barely above the horizon. Some are slaves and servants, hurrying here and there on business of their masters. Others are children on their way to school, with slaves accompanying them, and carrying their tablets and satchels. Many, however, are freemen, and are clad in the toga, which none but a free Roman

citizen may wear. These bustle along with little baskets in their hands, and anxious looks upon their faces. They are "clients," we are told, or dependents of the great men, who are hurrying to pay their visit of state to their patron at his morning reception; and the little baskets are to carry away the gifts of food which are set out for them each day in their patron's house.

As we approach the splendid mansion of Maecenas, with its beautiful gardens, we see many of these clients going into the house before us; and, as we enter, we find the outer hall and vestibule full of them. Maecenas is the friend and adviser of Augustus, and his influence in the state is very great. And as he is also a liberal and kindly man, the number of clients who are dependent on him is quite large. However, we are not troubled by the number of these visitors, though they are pushing and shoving to get ahead of one another; for Horace is upon quite a different footing with Maecenas, and is admitted at once to the presence of the master of the house.

We enter with him, and find ourselves in a large, stately hall, richly ornamented with pictures and statues. There Maecenas is receiving the greetings of the more important of his clients, while he advises one, perhaps, on some point connected with a suit at law, and tells another how best to invest his money. But as soon as he sees Horace, he comes forward with a smile on his face, for he loves him, and honors him as Rome's greatest poet. While the two friends talk, we glance about the hall, and admire the graceful marble columns which support the roof. From time to time we catch bits of the conversation between Maecenas and our guide. . . .

In the afternoon, we accompany Horace, once more, as he leaves the house and sets out for the heart of the city. As we stroll along, we see groups of children gathered in the shadow of the houses. Here some girls are playing a game with small bones, which is very much like our "jack stones," and others sit singing to their dolls. Elsewhere, we find groups of active boys, playing with balls in much the same way that our boys play with marbles. . . .

Horace has been invited to dinner, for this evening, at the house of an acquaintance. The water-clocks and the sun-dials tell us that it is now nearing the ninth hour,—by our time, about 3 o'clock,—so we must hasten, as Roman dinners begin in the middle of the afternoon. When we reach the house, we are at once shown into the dining room. There we find the little company gathered, and among them we recognize Maecenas, whose reception we attended in the early morning. Standing with him we see a man of fine features and bright eyes, whose face lights up as, now and then, in the course of the conversation, he quotes a verse of poetry. This is Vergil, the friend of Horace, whose great poem on the fall of Troy has been preserved, and is yet read with delight by scholars the world over.

In the center of the room we see a small table of maple wood, and about three sides of this are arranged couches or sofas on which the guests are to recline during the dinner. When we have taken our places, three on a couch, slaves advance and remove the sandals from our feet. Others hand around silver basins filled with water, for our hands, which ceased to surprise us when we notice that there are no knives or forks upon

the table to serve in place of fingers. . . .

Though we took our places at the table at 3 o'clock, we do not rise from it until near sunset. After the hunger of all is satisfied, basins of water are again passed for the cleansing of the hands after the repast. . . .

At last the company breaks up, just as the sun is setting beyond the Tiber. All the company go to their homes, for as the Romans are early risers, they go to bed early, also. Soon after darkness has fallen, the greater part of the people in this vast city are buried in slumber, while the shadows of the streets are only broken, here and there, by a glimmer from the lamp of some belated household. The Roman day is at an end.

The Successful Candidate

A man was seeing candidates for the post of junior clerk in his office, and many of those who applied brought testimonials. The boy who was engaged was one who brought no letters, and was accorded a very short interview, says My Magazine.

A friend asked the merchant to give him an explanation. "Well," said he, "the boy I engaged wiped his feet on the mat as he came in, closed the door after him, picked up a book which I had placed purposely in his path, waited quietly till I spoke, and answered my questions promptly. His hair and clothes were brushed, his boots were shiny, and his hands and face were clean. I think these were the very best letters of recommendation that he could possibly have brought."

Toady's Chase



Third Episode

As Toady trudged home, smiling to himself at his success, the little black crickets made good their escape. Do you think Toady suspected what the crickets were doing? You shall see in next Thursday's sketch.

The Japanese Twins Go Forth to Adventure

The Twins were just stepping into their clogs when the front gate opened, and what do you think they saw! In came trotting three brown men, each one pulling a little carriage behind him. They came right up to the porch. Take was just standing on one foot, ready to slip, her other one into the strap of her clog, when they came in. She was so surprised she fell right over backward. She picked herself up again quickly, wicker Lucy Fitch Perkins, in "The Japanese Twins" and hopped along with one shoe on and one shoe off.

"Are we going to ride?" she gasped. Her father laughed. "Yes, little pop-eyes," he said; "we are going to ride to the Temple, and you and Take shall ride in one rickshaw all by yourselves."

The name of these little carriages, drawn by men instead of horses, is "jirikshaw," but he called them "rickshaws" for short. The Twins were so happy they could hardly keep still. They looked at all three rickshaws and all three men, and they said to their father: "May we ride in this one?"

"Yes, you may ride in that one," he said. Then he got into the one with green wheels and rode away. Mother and Grannie and the Baby got into the next one, and their rickshaw man trotted away after Father. "Keep close behind us," the Mother called back to the Twins.

They got into the rickshaw with the red wheels, and away they flew. The Twins had never been in a rickshaw alone before in all their lives. They sat up very straight, and held on tight because it bounced a good deal, and the rickshaw man could run very fast.

"I feel as grand as a princess," Take whispered to Taro. "How do you feel?" "I feel just like you!" There were so very many interesting things to see that the Twins did not talk much for a while. You see, it's hard work to use your mouth and your eyes and your ears all at once. So the Twins just used their eyes.

It was still quite early in the morning when they reached the city streets. Here they saw men with baskets hung from poles, going from house to house. Some were selling vegetables, some had fish, and others were selling flowers or brooms. They saw little girls with baby brothers on their backs, skipping rope or bouncing balls. The baby's head bobbed dreadfully when his little sister skipped, but he didn't cry about it. He just let it bobble! The Twins rode by fruit-shops, and clothing-shops with gay kimonos flapping in the breeze; by little shops where people were making paper lan-

terns, by . . . silk-shops, by houses and gardens in strange places they had never seen before. . . .

In one street, carpenters were putting up a new house, and once they caught a glimpse of the very bridge that leads to the Emperor's palace. By and by they reached the gate of the Temple grounds. All the rickshaws stopped here, and everybody got out. . . .

Near the Temple they found an orchard of cherry trees in full bloom. People were sitting under the cherry trees, looking at the blossoms. Some of them were writing little verses, which they hung on the branches of the trees. They did this because they loved the blossoms, so much. Children were playing all about. . . .

By and by they came to a queer little street. This little street must have been made on purpose for little boys and girls to have fun in, for there were all sorts of astonishing things there. There were jugglers doing strange tricks with tops and swords. There were acrobats, and candy sellers and toy sellers going along with baskets hung from long poles over their shoulders. It was almost like a circus. . . .

The street was full of people, and every one was gay. The Twins and their Father had gone a little way up the street when a woman met them. She had a pole on her shoulder, and from it swung a little fire of coals, and from it swung a little fire of coals, and from it swung a little fire of coals. . . .

Emerson's Mistake

In the days of Ralph Waldo Emerson, matches were not sold loose in boxes, but were made up in "cards," as they were called, of a dozen or so, connected by a common wooden base, from which they were broken off as necessity required.

Emerson, so the story goes, used to place a fresh card of matches on a table by his bedside every night, together with a candle and some writing materials, in order that he might jot down at once any valuable thought that came into his mind during the night watches. . . .

One night he awakened with a particularly brilliant idea, and bethought himself at once of his canny preparations for such emergencies, says the Youths Companion. Reaching out, he grasped his card of matches, broke off the outer one and struck it sharply on the underside of the table. It failed to ignite. Swiftly he struck the next and the next, but with the same result. . . .

Even so great a philosopher began to grow a little annoyed. Sitting up in bed, with grim determination, he broke off one match after another until the card was gone. Not one gave the faintest spark. By that time the idea was gone, too, and the matches were all used up. . . .

in a brazier. She had a little pot of batter and a little jar of sweet sauce, a ladle, a griddle, and a cake-turner! "Would you like to make some cakes?" she said to Take.

Take clasped her hands. "Oh, Father, may I?" she said. The Father gave the woman some money out of his sleeve. She set the brazier on the ground. . . .

Then Take tucked her sleeves back, put the griddle on the coals, poured out some batter, and cooked a little cake on one side until it was brown. Then she turned it over with the cake-turner, and browned it on the other side. Then she put it on a plate and put the sauce on it. "My, my! but it was fun!"

The first cake she made, she gave to her Father. He ate it all up. Then he said, "Honorable daughter, the cake is the very best I ever had of the kind. I am sure your honorable brother would like one, too."

The Japanese are so very polite that they often call each other "honorable" in that way. They even call things that they use "honorable," too! So Take said very politely, "Honorable brother, would you like one of my poor cakes?"

It would be impolite in Japan to call anything good that you had made yourself. It would seem like praising your own work. That was why Take called them "my poor cakes."

Sizes

Around and around a dusty little room, Went a very little maiden with a very big broom. And she said, "Oh, I could make it so tidy and trig. Were I a little bigger and my broom not quite so big!" —Margaret Johnson.

Preserving Oak

Especial care must be taken in protecting oak from various kinds of oil used on machinery, says Popular Mechanics, as this wood is easily spotted black by the combination of the tannin and products from crude oil.

In Central Africa of Long Ago

A good many years ago I spent a winter in Africa, writes Bayard Taylor in "Boys of Other Countries." I had intended to go up the Nile only as far as Nubia . . . but, when I had done all this, and passed beyond the cataracts of the southern boundary of Egypt, I found the journey so agreeable, so full of interest, and attended with so much less danger than I had supposed, that I determined to go on for a month or two longer, and penetrate as far as possible into the interior. Everything was favorable to my plan. I crossed the great Nubian Desert . . . reached the ancient region of Ethiopia, and continued my journey until I had advanced beyond all the cataracts of the Nile, to the point where the two great branches of the river flow together.

This point, which you will find on your maps in the country called Senaar, bordering Abyssinia on the northwestern side, has become very important within the last twenty or thirty years. The Egyptians, after conquering the country, established there their seat of government for all that part of Africa, and very soon a large and busy town arose where formerly there had only been a few mud huts of the natives. The town is called Khartoum, and I suppose it must contain, by this time, forty or fifty thousand inhabitants. It is built on a sandy plain, studded here and there with clumps of thorny trees. On the east side, the Blue Nile, the source of which was discovered by the Scotch traveler, Bruce, in the last century, comes down clear and swift from the mountains of Abyssinia; on the west, the broad, shallow, muddy current of the White Nile, which rises in the great lakes discovered by Speke and Baker within the last twenty years, makes its appearance. The two rivers meet just below the town, and flow as a single stream to the Mediterranean, a distance of fifteen hundred miles.

Formerly all this part of Africa was considered very wild, barbarous, and dangerous to the traveler. But, since it has been brought under the rule of the Egyptian Government, the people have been forced to respect the lives and property of strangers, and traveling has become comparatively safe. I soon grew so accustomed to the ways of the inhabitants that, by the time I reached Khartoum, I felt quite at home among them. My experience had already taught me that, were a traveler so badly treated, they were not to despise a people because they are ignorant, because their habits are different, or because they sometimes annoy you by a natural curiosity. I found that by acting in a kind, yet firm manner towards them, and preserving my patience and good-nature, even when it was tried by their slow and careless ways, I avoided all trouble, and even acquired their friendly good-will.

When I reached Khartoum, the Austrian Consul invited me to his house; and there I spent three or four weeks in that strange town, making acquaintance with the Egyptian officers, the chiefs of the desert tribes, and the former kings of the different countries of Ethiopia. When I left my boat, on arriving, and walked through the narrow streets of Khartoum, between mud walls, very few of which were even whitewashed, I thought it a miserable place, and began to look out for some garden where I might pitch my tent, rather than "live in one of those dirty-looking habitations. The wall around the Consul's house was of mud, like the others; but, when I entered, I found clean, handsome rooms which furnished delightful shade and coolness during the heat of the day. The roof was of palm-logs, covered with mud, which the sun baked into a hard mass, so that the house was in reality as good as a brick dwelling. It was a great deal more comfortable than it appeared from the outside.

There were other features of the place, however, which it would be difficult to find anywhere except in Central Africa. After I had taken possession of my room, and eaten breakfast with my host, I went out to look at the garden. On each side of the steps, leading down from the door, sat two apes, who barked and snapped at me. The next thing I saw was a leopard, tied to the trunk of an orange tree. I did not dare to go within reach of his rope, although I afterwards became well acquainted with him. A little farther, there was a pen full of gazelles and an antelope with immense horns; then two fierce, bristling hyenas; and, at last, under a shed beside the stable, a full-grown lioness, sleeping in the shade. I was greatly surprised when the Consul went up to her,

lifted up her head, opened her jaws so as to show the shining white tusks, and, finally, sat down upon her back.

She accepted these familiarities so good-naturedly that I made bold to pat her head, also. In a day or two, we were great friends; she would spring about with delight whenever she saw me, and would purr like a cat whenever I sat down upon her back. I spent an hour or two every day among the animals, and found them all easy to tame, except the hyenas, which would gladly have bitten me, if I had allowed them a chance. . . . The beautiful little gazelles would cluster around me, thrusting up their noses into my hand, and saying, "Wow! wow!" as plainly as I write it. But none of these animals attracted me so much as the big lioness. She was always good-natured, though occasionally so lazy that she would not even open her eyes when I sat down upon her shoulder. She would sometimes catch my foot in her paws, as a kitten catches a ball, and try to make a plying out of it,—yet always without thrusting out her claws. Once she opened her mouth and gently took one of my legs in her jaws for a moment; and the very next instant she put out her tongue and licked my hand. There seemed to be almost as much of the dog as of the cat in her nature.

A Child Sees Porto Rico

Written for The Christian Science Monitor Down there ev'rything seems to look Just like a page in a picture-book! The houses are all bright blue or green.

Or the softest yellow ever was seen; And where the old plaster has crumbled away.

There are splashes of other color: One day, I saw an old theater and what do you think?

It was painted a perfectly beautiful pink!

The sky is so blue and the sea is so blue.

With a long crinkly fringe of white foam running through.

And a wonderful tree with flowers like flame—

They call it something that means the same

As a burning torch—flamboyant—and, O,

The palms wave so shiny and tall to and fro,

And oranges hang like big lumps of gold.

The pirates heaped up in those fierce days of old.

And people all dress in colors as gay As if it were always a holiday—

O it's just like a jolly big picture book.

Where you keep turning pages to look and look!

Mr. Kipling and the Elephant

When Rudyard Kipling was visiting at Bennington, Vt., he went one day to a circus performance. Before the final show began, Mr. Kipling, like the others, went around to the small tents, looking at the different animals there.

Coming to the elephants, he noticed that there was one animal that seemed exceptionally unhappy; its behavior was quite unlike that of the others; for they were eager for the peanuts which the visitors offered. But this particular elephant acted as though he were wishing for something which he missed. Mr. Kipling, noticing this elephant's behavior, inquired of the keeper as to what seemed to be the trouble. He was told that this elephant had just been brought over from India, and that very likely he was lonely for his home. Mr. Kipling asked if he might speak to the elephant for a minute or so, and the keeper at once gave his permission. Then Mr. Kipling went in to this elephant, speaking to him kindly and gently in the Indian language. At the first sound of Indian, the elephant pricked up his ears, and immediately became quite happy again.

Camping Out—When Daddy Was a Boy

"Oh, Grandma, won't you tell me a story? I like your stories better than the ones I read myself." The little boy had snuggled close, and there was no resisting the flattering appeal.

"What will you have—a make-believe story or a really true one?" "Tell me a real one, Grandma—about my Daddy when he was a little boy and lived out West."

"Well," began Grandma, "I've told you before that Daddy lived in a little Mexican town, where there was no railroad and only a handful of white people. The country was so wild and unsettled that, at night, the coyotes or wolves used to come as far as the edge of the town. The Indians were near at hand, too, so that we never ventured beyond the main street. The little town was walled in by mountains on three sides, with big prairies for an outlet, called on the map of 50 years ago 'the great American desert.'"

"A river ran through the town, which had its source in the snow-capped mountains, up at a place called Stonewall, so named from a natural ledge of rocks running for miles through the country. A beautiful brook came tumbling over the rocks and hills, filled with speckled trout and other fish. In the summer time, four or five families would put their children and housekeeping things in big canvas-covered wagons, drawn by mules, and go up to the head of the river for a couple of weeks. The journey there took a day, as it was 12 miles and all up grade. The river was so crooked that it had to be forded 10 or 12 times, and in some places the water was so deep that it would run into the bot-

tom of the wagon. It was an exciting journey, over rough roads and steep, but, when we arrived at the top, we were way above the clouds, on top of a grassy plateau, covered with all kinds of wild flowers. Below stretched miles of lovely scenery, with snow-tipped peaks above.

"We camped inside of the wall and put up our tents, making ready for the night. First, our Mexican guide and helper, named Juan, built a camp fire of logs, which had to be kept up all night to ward off wild animals. Then the mules were tethered and our wagons unpacked. The earth was thrown up around the tents, to keep out the creeping things. Juan and your Daddy used to go off picking wild flowers and finding the caves where the wildcats hid. At night, we used to hear the mountain lions roar. There was a natural gateway to the stone wall and inside was quite a ranch run by a family from the East. We got our milk, butter and eggs from these people. It was so nice to sleep out-of-doors, and, even if we did hear the animals roar and snarl, we felt safe with Juan close beside the camp fire, watching. I expect, little boy, if you had been there, you would have brought home some five things, for there were lizards and horned toads and centipedes. But Daddy did not like such things, so we left them in the mountains. On our way back home, we passed through a Mexican village, and from every little adobe hut two or three dogs came yelping at us. We had all grown as brown as the natives, by the time that we came down from our two weeks in the mountains."

The Disadvantage of Being a Cat

(A Letter From Pussy)

My dear Helen:

I do wish that you and your father would turn around directly, wherever you are, when you get this letter, and come home as fast as you can. If you do not come soon, there will be no home left for you to come into. I am so frightened and excited, that my paws tremble, and I have upset the ink twice, and spilled so much that there is only a little left in the bottom of the cup, and it is as thick as hasty pudding; so you must excuse the looks of this letter, and I will tell you as quickly as I can about the dreadful state of things here. Not more than an hour after I finished my letter to you yesterday, I heard a great noise in the parlor, and ran in to see what was the matter. There was Mary with her worst blue handkerchief tied over her head, her washing-dish down on, and a big hammer in her hand. As soon as she saw me, she said, "There's that cat! Always in my way," and threw a cricket at me, and then shut the parlor door with a great slam. So I ran out and listened under the front room windows, for I felt sure she was in some bad business she did not want to have known. Such a noise I never heard; and all the things were being moved; and in a few minutes, what do you think—out came the whole carpet right on my head! I was nearly stifled with dust, but I managed to creep out from under it, and heard Mary say, "If there isn't that torment of a cat again! I wish to goodness Helen had taken her along!" Then I felt surer than ever that some mischief was on foot; and I ran out into the garden, and climbed up the old apple-tree at the foot of the steps, and crawled out on a branch, from which I could look directly into the parlor windows. Oh! my dear Helen, you can fancy how I felt, to see all the chairs and tables and bookshelves in a pile in the middle of the floor, the books all packed in big baskets, and Mary taking out window after window as fast as she could. I forgot to tell you that your mother went away last night. I think

she has gone to Hadley, to make a

Your affectionate Pussy. P. S. Two men have just driven up to the front gate in a great car, and they are putting all the carpets into it. Oh dear, oh dear, if I only knew what to do! And I just heard Mary say to them, "Be as quick as you can, for I want to be through with this business before the folks come back." From "Cat Stories," by Helen Jackson.

THE HOME FORUM

Service

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All service is in its last analysis mental. It matters not whether the humblest laborer or the most accomplished artist be considered, the service of both is primarily mental. Before the former can stoop to lift his load or the latter mix the colors which he blends into the finished picture, mental activity must be manifested. Every so-called material action is the result of voluntary or involuntary thought, and human beings train themselves through educative processes to think more correctly so that they may act correspondingly. That is the purpose of all sound education. The artist serves a long apprenticeship in the technique of his work to become an expert, so that when he has sufficient knowledge he can translate his thoughts and ideals into terms which the human mind is able to understand. As a very general rule the best service is rendered by the most perfectly trained.

Now what has been said applies to the spiritual realm as much as, if not far more than, to any other sphere of activity. The service of good cannot be said to be particularly the feature of human existence. Men believe in the reality of good and the reality of evil; and believing in both as equally real they are apt to divide their allegiance between the two with the result that they render service to both, sometimes leaning toward the one, sometimes toward the other. Christian Science throws the fullest light on the human attitude. This light shows just where human beings stand in relation to the service of good and evil, and the result of its teaching is a change at the base of human thought so complete that mankind will in an ever-increasing measure learn to serve good, and good alone. "No man can serve two masters," said Jesus, "for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other." How true the words are, every man knows.

In Science and Health, on page 167, Mrs. Eddy states the Christian attitude toward good: "To have one God

and avail yourself of the power of Spirit, you must love God supremely." God is infinite good. So that good is synonymous with God. Hence the scientific position is that good has to be recognized as a complete unity and, as such, loved supremely. One will perceive that Christian Science forces a man without delay to face the absolute truth. There is no hesitancy with it. It goes to the foundation of all things, calling to all who will listen: You must arrive at the ultimate truth; you must be able to distinguish between the real and the unreal; you must get to understand good spiritually, as God, and remain no longer standing in doubt as to whether you are right or wrong; and as you do so, your allegiance to good will grow stronger and you will be rendering proportionately better service in every department of your life.

But, the human mind argues, when I would do good, I find evil by my side; evil seems to be ever following in the track of my best intentions, often apparently thwarting them and at times driving me down before it almost in despair. Christian Science at once replies, with the conviction born of the knowledge of God as divine Love: Believing as you do, you are off the true path. You are away from the truth about God. You are not knowing Him at all when you attribute power to evil, for God is infinite good. In the divine Mind there is nothing but good; what mortals call evil is a belief that good is limited. Evil is, therefore, a lie; and a lie has no reality about it whatsoever. In arguing thus regarding the false belief called evil, and in stating the truth that good alone is real, Christian Science reveals the way whereby all men must come into the service of good. When it is seen that good alone is real, because God is infinite good, it is at once perceived that good or Spirit alone can have real power. The human being does not as a rule readily accept the truth; it is so contrary to human experience, he says. He must therefore prove it to be the

truth for himself, and this proving is the demonstration of Christian Science. Every human being may prove for himself that good is omnipotent, just as he puts his faith in good alone. But if he divides his faith between good and the belief in evil, he will fail to demonstrate the power of good exactly in the ratio of his divided allegiance for the simple reason that he is not holding to good as the only reality. In other words, a man is dishonoring God when he accepts the belief of evil, in whatever form, as if it were real.

Mankind always believes itself to be very practical. It is always looking for signs or proofs. And from the human point of view that is an indication of mental alertness. A knowledge of Christian Science encourages a man to adopt this attitude. It shows that a man must gain some knowledge of Principle, divine good, and apply his knowledge to many problems and find Principle reliable, before he can place his entire confidence in good. That is the method every reasonable man employs when he is dealing with relative affairs. Why do men place such implicit trust on the rules of arithmetic? Why do they never doubt the application of these rules in adding or multiplying? Because they have proved their unvarying reliability times without number. God has often been so imperfectly known to mankind that His name has frequently been tossed about as an empty sound from ignorant or blasphemous lips, but as Christian Science reveals Him, God is perfect, unvarying Principle, the one Mind, all-inclusive-good, and as such He must become known to all men.

To know God, good, aright is the first duty of mankind; and to be obedient to their highest understanding of good is their highest service. "Divine Mind rightly demands man's entire obedience, affection, and strength. No reservation is made for any lesser loyalty. Obedience to Truth gives man power and strength. Submission to error superinduces loss of power." (Science and Health, p. 183.) Thus Christian Science raises on high the ideal, the standard of absolute good, and asks mankind to follow the real, so that the world may become a better place to dwell in, a freer place for the generations to come, a place where Principle is honored and the service of Principle is the pursuit of mankind, until they shall all know God, from the "least of them unto the greatest," and materiality be lost through spiritual understanding.

From "Green Branches"

It may be on a quiet mountain-top, Or in a valley folded among hills You take your path, and often you will stop To hear the pleasant chatter of the rills, The piping of a wind in branches green, The murmuring of widely-lifted spray As long boughs swing; And hear the twittering Of drowsy birds when the great sun is seen Climbing the steep horizon to the day.

The lovely moon trailing her silver dress By quiet waters. Each living star Moving apart in holy quietness, Sphere over golden sphere moving afar. —James Stephens.

Anarchy in a Library

"Having occasion recently to rearrange my books, they lay in bewildering jumbled heaps upon my study floor; and, having in vain puzzled over this plan and that which should give the little collection a continuity such as it had never attained before, I at length gave it up in despair, and sat with my head in my hands, hopeless. Presently I seemed to hear small voices talking in whispers, a curious papery tone, like the fluttering of leaves, and listening, I heard distinctly these words: 'The great era of universal equality and redistribution has dawned at last. No one book shall any longer claim more shelf than another, no book shall be taller or thicker than another. The age of folios and quartos is past, and the Age of the Universal Octavo has dawned.'

"Looking up," Richard Le Gallienne says, "I saw that the voice was that of a shabby, but perky, octavo, which . . . had so far filled the humble position of a shelf-liner, and its accidental elevation into the daylight on the top of a prostrate folio had evidently turned its head." "Why should we choke with dust in the dark there," it continued, "that these splendid creatures should glitter all day in the sunshine, and get all the freelight of an evening? We were born to be read as much as they, born to enjoy our share of the good things of this world as much as your Lord Folio, as much as any Honorable Quarto, or Fashionable Large Paper. My Brothers, the hour has come; will you strike now or never, exact your rights as 'see-born books, or will you go back to be shelf-liners as before?' (Loud cries of 'No, no, we won't,' here encouraged the speaker.) "Strike now, and the book unborn shall bless you. Miss this golden opportunity, and the cause we serve will be delayed another hundred editions." "At this point a great folio that had for some time been leaning threaten-

When the plain little cottages on Weehawken Street, said to be the oldest row of houses remaining of the New York of a century and a half ago, were new, the North River washed the lower edge of their gardens. In the cool of the evening the family could sit on the front "stoop," a name taken

over from their Dutch predecessors and neighbors, and look over a mile of rolling water to the rich New Jersey meadows, or watch the sails, touched with sunset splendor, drift lazily by. Now a block of close-set buildings and a mass of shipping intervenes, and the houses are hemmed in on all sides.

The Meaning of the Road

"There are primal things which move us. Fire has the character of a free companion that has traveled with us from the first. It is only to see a fire, whether he need it or no, comforts every man. . . . A Roof, also, large and mothering, satisfies us here in the north much more than modern necessity can explain; so we built in beginning; the only way to carry off our rains and to bear the weight of our winter snows. A Tower far off arrests a man's eye always; it is more than a break in the sky-line; it is an enemy's watch or the rallying of a defense to whose aid we are summoned. Nor are these emotions a memory or a reversion only as one crude theory might pretend; we craved these things—the camp, the refuge, the sentinels in the dark, the hearth—before we made them; they are part of our human manner." With these words Hilaire Belloc introduces the subject of his delightful book, "The

Old Road," and straightway continues to say:

"Of these primal things the least obvious but the most important is the Road. It does not strike the senses as do those others I have mentioned; we are slow to feel its influence. We take it so much for granted that its original meaning escapes us. Men, indeed, whose pleasure it is perpetually to explore every of their own country on foot, and to whom its every phase of climate is delightful, receive, somewhat tardily, the spirit of the Road. They feel a meaning in it; it grows to suggest the towns upon it, it explains its own vagaries, and it gives a unity to all that has arisen along its way. But for the mass the Road is silent; it is the humblest and the most subtle, but, as I have said, the greatest and the most original of the spells which we inherit from the earliest pioneers of our race. It was the most imperative and the first of our necessities. It is older than building and than wells;

before we were quite men we knew it, for the animals still have it today; they seek their food and their drinking-places, and, as I believe, their assemblies, by known tracks which they have made.

"It is easy to re-create in oneself today a sense of what the Road means to living things on land: it is easy to do it even in this crowded country. Walk, for instance, on the neglected Pennines, along the watershed of England, from Malham Tarn, say, to Ribbleshead, or from Kirkby Stephen along the crest to Crossfell and so to Alston, and you will learn at once what follows on the untouched soil from the absence of a track—a guide. One ravine out of the many radiating from a summit will lead to the one valley you seek; take another stream and you are condemned at last to traverse mountains to repair the error. In a fog or at night, if one has not such a path, there is nothing to help one but the lay of the snow or the trend of the vegetation under the last glaze. In climbing, the summit is nearly always hidden, and nothing but a track will save you from false journeys. In descent it alone will save you a precipice or an unfordable stream. It knows upon which side an obstacle can be passed, where there is firm land in morass, and where there is the best going; sand or rock—dry soil. It will find what nothing but long experiment can find for an individual traveler, the precise point in a saddle or neck where approach is easiest from either side, and everywhere the Road, especially the very early Road, is wiser than it seems to be. It reminds one of those old farmers, who do not read, and whom we think at first unreasoning in their curious and devious ways, but whom, if we watch closely, we shall find doing all their work just in that way which infinite time has taught the countryside.

The Old German Forest

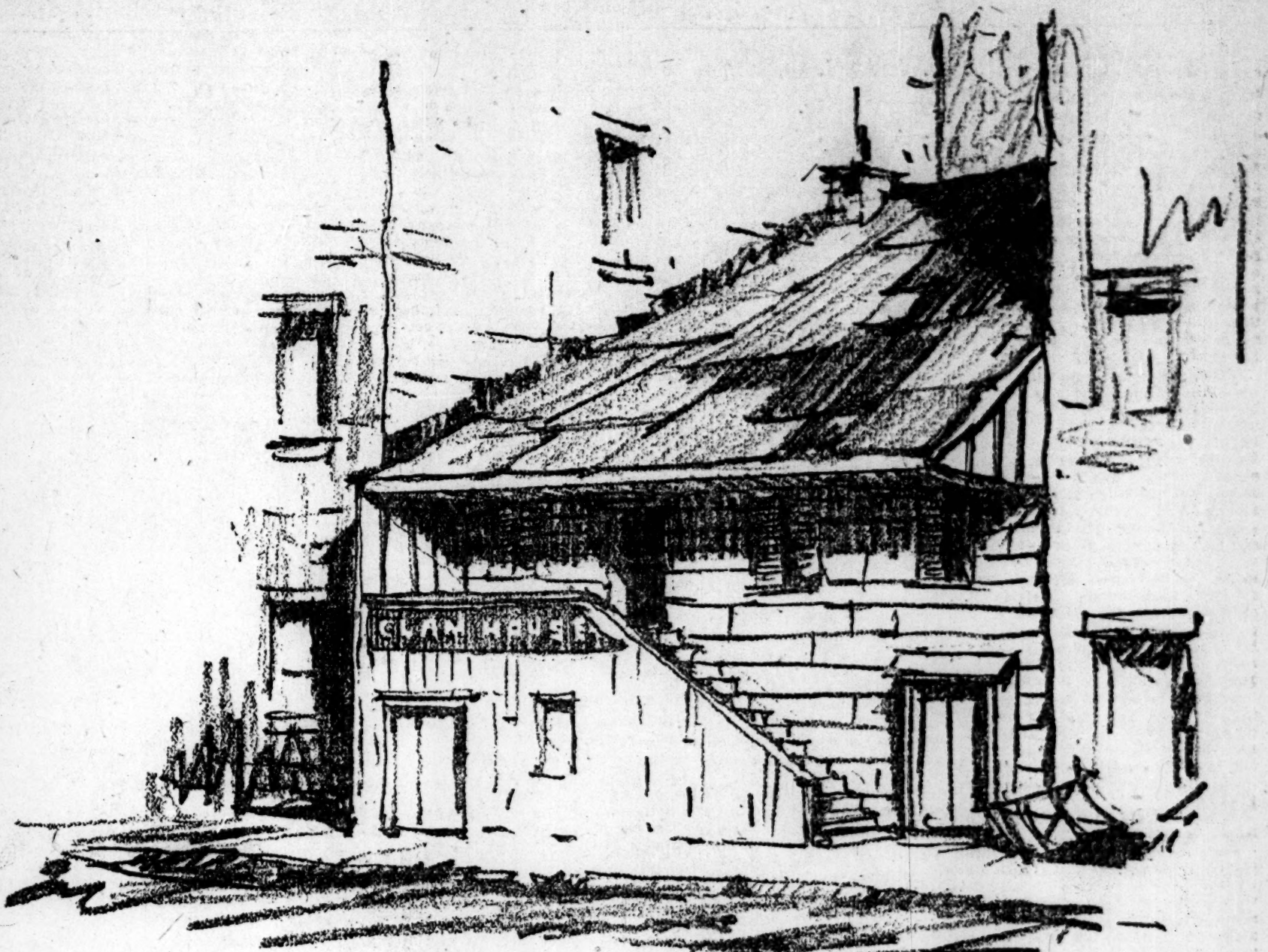
I listen, no sound fills the air Of the pine forests perfumed and fair; Long leagues of deep twilight lie round, Long leagues of sweet silence, no sound; Till a jay wakes and calls, and the wind Reawakens and leaves far behind, O'er the perfume and gloom of the trees, A sound like the sigh of the seas.

The wind dies away and away, And the silence resumes its lost sway, Till over the forest again Comes the rush of the wind and the rain.

Of the cones, . . . That is all that the pine forests say; Though you listen at noontide for aye, You shall hear nothing more, save the fall Of the red fox's foot, or the call Of the horn that some ranger does wind, And on earth or in air you shall find No sounds that are better than these. Or filled with such sweetness and peace. —Henry De Vere Staecpoole.

True Greatness

The most expressive phrases in literature are the least rhetorical; the noblest acts in history are performed with the least mystery; true greatness is unconscious.—Henry T. Tuckerman.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In Weehawken Street, New York City

of the neighborhood, Thomas A. Janvier, in his book "In Old New York" says: "Simultaneously with the founding of the country seats of Greenwich, two small settlements of a humbler sort were formed on the shore of the North River in that region. One of these, known as Lower Greenwich, was

at the foot of Brannan Street, and the other, known as Upper Greenwich, was at the foot of what is now Christopher Street, and then was Skinner Road. Of these latter an entire block remains—the row of low wooden houses on West Street, of which the best view is from Weehawken Street in the rear."

Since Mr. Janvier wrote this the view has been cut off, and the demure story-and-a-half houses have been left standing with their backs to a busy world which has quite forgotten them. One of them retains its quaint outside staircase.

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At the Top of a Paraguayan Forest

"The only cheerful part of a tropical forest is the top," Alexander K. Macdonald says in his "Picturesque Paraguay." I have many times climbed to the highest branch of one of the tallest trees and leisurely enjoyed the prospect. To the eye it looks quite feasible to pass from tree to tree, monkey fashion. The branches

are all hidden away beneath masses of foliage and creeping vines, the contour being very much the same as the outline of a choppy sea, waves and hollows, pillars and mountains stretching away as far as the eye can reach. This is the veritable home of the butterfly, who flits about in erratic idleness, with no object in the least evident to a mere biped, only descending occasionally to the lower world in search of shade and moisture. In such places one longs for a pair of wings, a flying machine, or even the jumping power of a monkey. The contrast is striking. Beneath, silence, gloom, humidity, . . . above, light, sunshine, flowers, and a sea of verdure rippled continually by the wind.

"Most people would assume that trees growing in a primeval forest would be perfect specimens of their class. Such is not the fact owing to the crowding of space. Each and all try to lift their heads above their fellows in the effort to reach light, air, and sunshine. As a consequence the stems are slim, with comparatively few branches and little foliage. Any of these same trees planted out in the open takes quite a different form; the trunks grow short and thick, while huge branches spread out all around, shading the ground for yards with their foliage.

"If anything in plant life indicates intention . . . it is the habits of our forest creepers. Some, at every section, throw out sensitive feelers, which twine about any branch or stem which comes within their reach, thus supporting the parent plant in its progress upward. Another class coil in spiral fashion about the trunk and branches of the nearest tree, only spreading out when they reach the top. Yet another roots itself to the bark as it goes along, thus securing its position. But most wonderful of all is the graceful pussy-cat creeper, which at every joint throws out a tiny feeler with three toes and claws, for all the world like a cat; in this manner climbing to the top of the highest tree by merely fixing its claws in the bark in like fashion to any living animal. The fig reverses this process; a seed germinates in some hollow space between the branches or in the bark; the roots twine around the trunk—downwards—in the course of time completely enveloping the original stem. . . . In felling these trees the original trunk is often found in the center."

Look Around Thee in the Sunshine

Look around thee in the sunshine; Watch the satin-surfaced deep, Which alone some rolling dolphins Stir, out yonder, in its sleep; Till upon the sea shall settle Sunset hues of molten metal, Red and bright as crater gleamings, And the noon shall cease to creep. All along the tideless margin . . . Pine or bay or ilex grows, Filled with an eternal warble; While Carrara's crags of marble, Bare and lofty, print the azure, And, to landward, all inclose. All is peace and glorious sunshine; Nature seems redeemed from war, Nothing stirs from beach to offing, Where a few feluccas are, Waiting for the breeze that's lazy; While beyond, where all is hazy, Like the ghost of dwindled power, Loometh Elba, faint and far. —Eugene Lee-Hamilton.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, AUG. 30, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Pacific Socialist

ONE of the most curious phases of the present war is the way in which a certain section of the Socialist Party, and that a section claiming to be the most advanced, has apparently unwittingly embraced the cause of autocracy. As the onlooker gazes round the world he finds, in nearly every country, a certain body of Socialists, distinct from pacifists, though pacifists themselves whose entire energies are devoted to bringing about a peace which would establish autocracy again firmly upon its feet. There is no need whatever to describe these people as traitors, as dishonest, indeed as anything except mistaken. The cause of their mistake is, however, one not without a warning, and it may perhaps best be summed up in the term emotional doctrinaireism.

Now the doctrinaire has always been a source of danger to himself and to his neighbors, and this for a reason which neither he nor his neighbors have been particularly careful to examine. In one sense, the neighbor does perceive the weakness. He sees in the doctrinaire one who is willing to sacrifice everything for the inflexibility of an opinion. What, however, the doctrinaire himself is ignorant of, and what his neighbor usually entirely fails to observe, is that this inflexibility of opinion is dangerous because it represents mere human judgment and is not in any way founded upon Principle. In a world of relative conceptions, that is to say, dogged adherence to a dogma is apt to become something worse than a mistake.

What, for want of a better name, may be termed the minority Socialists are, in their way, the St. Justs of today. They are, that is to say, so wedded to their own concept and so convinced of their own rectitude, that it never dawns upon them that they may be mistaken, whilst it is impossible for them to believe that they can be wrong. As Socialists they have adopted the maxim that wars are capitalistic in their conception and in their intention. As pacifists they have determined that war is in every case unjustifiable. They have, in other words, bound themselves to two theories, the first of which is only tenable through a limited knowledge of history, and the second of which could only be demonstrated in a world in which the causes of war had been destroyed.

It is only necessary to refer very generally to history to see that this is the case. The very contention that the originators of any war have been capitalists necessitates a corresponding admission that those against whom it has been waged may have been fighting in defense of Principle. You might, if you liked, maintain that the war which culminated in the sailing of the Spanish Armada was a capitalistic war. You might argue that it originated in the closing of the Pacific to the English trader, and the corresponding determination of the English trader to maintain his commercial rights. If, however, the Socialist thinks that he can leave out of sight the autocratic pretensions of Spain in its attempt to put a Spanish seal on half the universe, or if he thinks that he can omit from consideration the intention of the Roman Church and the Inquisition to suppress Protestantism in England, in the same way as the Huguenots had been suppressed in France, it can only be because, as has been pointed out, he is peculiarly limited in his knowledge of history. Take another instance. Does any human being really believe that the Spanish invasion of the Netherlands, in the day of William the Silent, or the French invasion of the Netherlands in the day of the stadtholder who became William the Third of England, can be dismissed as a war between the capitalists of Paris or Madrid and those of Antwerp and Amsterdam? The invasion of Holland by Alva and Parma was as sheer a piece of autocratic oppression as was the effort of Spain to make a Spanish lake of the Pacific, and to put the Spanish Main in her pocket. The wealth of Antwerp and the wealth of Amsterdam were the attractions in the Netherlands, as the silver of Potosi and the spices of Lima were the attraction in the Spanish Main; and just as the Inquisition sent the rack and the sanbenito to the Spanish Main for the conversion of the Incas and the Aztecs, so it sought to send the rack and the sanbenito into the Netherlands for the conversion of the Dutchman and the Fleming. The Englishmen who fought with Drake aboard the Revenge and with Hawkins on the Victory knew as precisely what they had to expect, if the Armada came to anchor in the Downs, as did the women of Maastricht or the burghers of Leyden, if the infantry of Alva forced a way over their walls. To describe their resistance therefore as inspired by capitalism would be utterly foolish.

Now the position in Europe today is very much what the position in Europe was in the days when Alva and Parma marched into the Netherlands, in the name of Philip of Spain, or when Turenne or Luxembourg followed them there, in the name of Louis of France. A great autocratic power, which has illustrated its intentions in three successful wars, is endeavoring to extend the range of its dominion by breaking down the resistance of the principal democratic nations of today. There is nothing at all curious in this. But what is curious is that the very people, who it might have been imagined would have been the first to perceive it, out of their hatred of capitalism and out of their hatred of war, have answered the helm of the mental suggestion that one side is as bad as the other, and, in spite of the atrocities in Belgium; in spite of the air raids in England, and the sinking of passenger ships in the Atlantic; in spite of the deportation into slavery of vanquished people, and the deliberate and useless devastation of provinces; in spite of the destruction of a nation in Serbia, and of a people in Armenia; and in spite of the poisoned wells in Africa, are calmly preparing to propose, in the meetings now being held in London, that all these things shall be condoned: that Mesopotamia shall be given back to the Turk,

in order that he may perpetuate his views of government, from the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf; and that all the nations shall apparently pool their resources with the object of paying for the atrocities committed by the Central Powers in Belgium and in France, and in Serbia and in Armenia, so that the aggressors, who thought that there should be war "for fun," who have filled the neighboring countries with their spies, and terrorized the small nations within their orbit, may not suffer unduly for having plunged the world into the bloodiest struggle ever known. And all this is suggested on the ground that there are capitalists in the allied nations.

As for the claim of pure pacifism, that war is always unjustifiable, it may be remarked that the Founder of the Christian religion declared that he came not to send peace, but a sword. No man understood better than did he what would happen if the angry passions of men, in their determination to kick against the pricks, in other words to fight against Principle, involved them in struggles with one another. The pacifist himself engages in just such a struggle when, if he is a Socialist, he embarks on a social war against capital. He preaches the doctrine of nonresistance when the passions of nations are aroused, but he derides the doctrine of nonresistance when the interests of his class are in danger. Every industrial struggle that the world has ever seen has been waged on exactly the same passions as have the wars between nations. You cannot embark on an industrial war without risking riots and bloodshed, and without repudiating the theory of nonresistance. The whole of the trade union system and the socialistic propaganda is founded on what the Socialists themselves describe as "the social war," "la guerre sociale," and that war in the incidence of its struggle with entrenched authority has again and again led to bloodshed and even to the loss of life. It is at this point, however, that the doctrinaire becomes a little blind, and, whilst determined to pluck the mote out of the eye of the militarist, is determined to protect the beam in his own eye.

The simple fact is that everything in the nature of inharmonious is contrary to the teachings of Christianity, and is a failure to demonstrate the basis of all Christianity, a scientific understanding of Principle. At the same time so long as the passions of the world are sufficiently powerful to be able to exert themselves in aid of the effort to overwhelm the right, they will arouse the necessity of resistance on the part of those who, to the utmost of their ability, are endeavoring to maintain the right. Anything else would necessitate a demand that civilization should submit to the Mahdis of Africa; that education should disappear at the bidding of the Red Indian; or that religion should be degraded to the level of the rites of the witch doctors. And this, for the reason that the uncivilized tribes of the world, if the restraint of force were removed, would pour in overwhelming waves across Europe and America, as the Goths swept over the Alps in the days of the Romans, and the Tartars poured out of Asia in the day of Tamerlane.

No Sedition for Minnesota

THE widely and conspicuously advertised convention of the Peoples Council, or, rather, of its creature, the Workmen's Council, which was to have been opened at Minneapolis, Minn., on Saturday next, will not be held, at least not in the city or State named, for the Governor of Minnesota has proclaimed the proposed meeting unlawful and forbidden it. Such a gathering is prohibited by Governor Burnquist, not only in Minneapolis and Hennepin County, but anywhere within the borders of the State. All police officers and county officers are instructed to aid the sheriffs in the suppression of such meetings, should the holding of any be attempted; all the means at the disposal of the officers of the law are to be employed in enforcing obedience to the proclamation, and, concludes the Governor, referring to the sheriffs, "if additional forces are required they are hereby directed to call on me therefor."

Said one of the associates of United States Senator La Follette and of Professor David Starr Jordan in the Peoples Council, after hearing of this action, "Governor Burnquist will have to declare martial law if he wants to prevent our conference. He has no authority to take such dictatorial action unless martial law is in force." This pacifist leader need not trouble himself as to the legality of Governor Burnquist's course. All of the Governor's acts in this connection have been notable for strict adherence to statutory and constitutional law.

The pacifists evidently did not believe that the chief executive of Minnesota would have the audacity to interfere with a gathering which so many eminent pro-Germans had promised to attend. They are, perhaps, still unable to realize that such things can be, or to take in the full meaning of the Governor's significant admonition concerning the enforcement of the laws against illegal meetings and sedition: "If, by means of this action on our part, bloodshed and loss of life result, responsibility will rest on those who are back of and who support by their presence these un-American demonstrations."

Surely, this is clear enough, strong enough, and should be warning enough for those pacifists who, in their eagerness to obtain a German peace, have aligned themselves with all the forces of sedition.

France and the Russian Revolution

THE arguments put forward by Monsieur Ernest Lavisse, the well-known French historian, in the Temps, recently, on the subject of the Russian Revolution, are worthy of careful consideration. Monsieur Lavisse has noticed a tendency towards a pessimistic outlook in France in regard to Russia. This he wholeheartedly condemns, insisting that it is due to a misunderstanding between the two peoples. He first of all makes the cogent point that no matter how great may be the insistence that the revolution in Russia will prolong the war, this is an aspect of the question which should not be dwelt upon. Rather, he considers, the Allies would do well to keep constantly before them what would have been the effect upon the allied cause had the revolution

not taken place. Where, he asks, would that worthy successor of Stürmer, Protopopoff, have carried affairs? Nicholas the Second himself may have intended to remain faithful to the Allies, but those ministers who were destroying the effectiveness of the Army, and preventing the supply of munitions and food, were certainly being allowed to do as they pleased, and what they pleased was never in any doubt. They would, Monsieur Lavisse declares, have "driven the Tsar to the necessity of making a separate peace."

There can be no doubt, of course, that Monsieur Lavisse is right. Had such a separate peace been concluded, it would not have been a case of some few regiments being withdrawn from the eastern front to the west, as was the case during the months immediately following the revolution, but the whole of the vast frontier, from the Baltic to the Carpathians, would have been evacuated, and all that immense striking force, thus released, would have been used in one gigantic effort to break through the allied lines on the west. It is very clear, then, that no matter how ineffective the Russian resistance may be in the east, it is always a better condition than would have resulted from a separate peace.

Another point well brought out by Monsieur Lavisse is the plea he makes for patience. He points to the fact that the life of the new Russian Republic is to be measured almost in weeks, and although it is only a few weeks old, still the Government speaks, as he puts it, "as a Government which intends to govern and make itself obeyed." Already, order appears to be gaining the upper hand, and the two powers in opposition seem to be uniting their plans. Finally, Monsieur Lavisse insists that the Russian Revolution is even more distinctly a popular revolution than that of France 130 years ago. In France, he says, it was the bourgeoisie who gained the upper hand, and succeeded, ultimately, in establishing order. In Russia, however, the popular assembly, the Duma, played a relatively small part in the revolution, and the power which has wrested order out of chaos has been the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, or the Soviet, as it is now called.

Thus the Russian Revolution is, in a measure, more fundamental than that of France, and when the extent of territory to which it extends is considered, together with the extraordinary conglomeration of races which it affects, its achievements, up to the present, should certainly not occasion anything in the nature of pessimism, but rather opinions very much the reverse.

"Starved Rock"

"STARVED ROCK," in one of the most picturesque regions of Illinois, used to be an experience like Mammoth Cave, the Natural Bridge, and Niagara Falls; it is now merely an interurban electric trip. People used to look forward or backward to it in connection with bridal trips, or they planned to visit it some time when the family had all grown up, as they do now when they think of the Yellowstone or Yosemite. Now, if they own a motor car, as they usually do, they take a lunch for the party, say, at Chicago, and make the round trip in a few hours. Sometimes they read the legend of "Starved Rock" in advance; usually they scan the handbook, to be had at the pavilion, for such information about the past and present of the place as they think they can bear.

"Starved Rock" is now a reservation, preserved by statute in perpetuity for people who have motor cars or those who get all the enjoyment they want out of an end seat in an open trolley. In the summer time, when the impulse to stray away from the lake breeze proves irresistible to Chicagoans, hundreds of them venture down through the Desplaines Valley, along the Drainage Canal, into the Illinois River country, and when they return they like to talk about the Sacs and Foxes, the Potawatamies, Pontiac, Ft. Chartres, and Louis St. Ange, and to tell their friends that Illinois was once under the French and English flags and that, therefore, it comes by its sympathy for the Allies quite naturally.

There is no doubt in the mind of anybody who has ever talked with a "Starved Rock" excursionist that a visit to the place stimulates historic research, but there is serious doubt as to the reliability and value of the historic information imparted by the trolley car motormen and reservation guidebook. But one thing almost invariably leads to another, and after the average excursionist has visited "Starved Rock" a half dozen times or so, he is pretty certain to develop an interest in the past of his State, and especially in the period which preceded not only the Chicago fire but the selection of Kaskaskia as a State capital.

History of a very interesting and romantic character centers in the region round about "Starved Rock," for it was here that some events determining the entire future of the American interior culminated. Reference has been made to Louis St. Ange. His full name was Louis St. Ange de Bellelieve. He was a veteran Canadian officer and a gallant fellow in all particulars. And he had the faculty, possessed by Canadians of his day and ours, of making friends of the Indians. Before going to Illinois he had formed one of Charlevoix's escort to the West. The command of Ft. Chartres came to him only when the cession of the territory to England was in course of completion. As an ad interim commandant he found his post a difficult one. There was general restlessness among the Indians, incident to the pending change of flags and authority. The great chief, Pontiac, was carrying on a futile struggle against the English. St. Ange had been his friend, and Pontiac was constantly importuning him to lend him his assistance. This, of course, he could not, and would not, do. Evacuating Ft. Chartres in October, 1765, we are told by chroniclers of the times, St. Ange, under orders from the Provincial Executive at New Orleans, conducted his little garrison of about thirty officers and men up and across the Mississippi River to the embryo village of St. Louis. Although France had relinquished to Spain her territory to the west of the Mississippi, no Spanish authority was as yet established there, and in January, 1766, at the request of the principal inhabitants of St. Louis, St. Ange assumed the functions of military com-

mandant, a post which he administered until relieved, on May 20, 1770, by Governor Don Pedro Piaras.

Much of this by way of obtaining a suitable atmosphere. We have now not very far from "Starved Rock" a third flag, with the promise of a fourth. However, St. Ange, while acting as commandant at St. Louis, received an unexpected visit from his friend, Pontiac. The chief had been quiet, but sullen, for three years. Contrary to the advice of St. Ange, he crossed the Mississippi into Illinois a few days later, where he attended a social powwow at Cahokia, near the present East St. Louis. It was a noisy gathering. The English were suspicious. A trader at Cahokia, without any authority, but imagining himself doing a creditable thing, bribed a vagrant Indian to assassinate Pontiac. The act aroused intense animosity among the Indians throughout Illinois. Hostilities were renewed in consequence between the Sacs and Foxes. A war of extermination set in. In 1770, according to tradition, a band of Illinois warriors took refuge on the Rock of St. Louis, as the huge formation of limestone was then known, where, after a protracted siege, they were compelled, by starvation, to submit to the Potawatamies, who dealt with them unmercifully. Whatever remnant of the once powerful Illinois survived was merged with the conquering tribe. The Illinois as a tribe were heard of no more.

Notes and Comments

THERE is no questioning the humor of the censor. He permitted a member of the Japanese mission to send this paper a wireless message, requiring an answer, from a ship at sea, even though that message contained the name and position of the ship. He even permitted us to cable to our own correspondent somewhere in the Pacific on the same subject. But when this message was undelivered, owing to the absence of the correspondent, he held up the third message, on the same subject, until it was too late. A real humorist the censor, even if a trifle sardonic in his humor. However, it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. Even if the three cables were wasted the Western Union collected the tolls.

ON THE heels of Italy, Sweden is considering the establishment of a passenger and mail service by air. The proposed route is from Stockholm to Petrograd. There is reason for the adoption of the plan immediately, for it looks to be the only means likely to enable the Russian delegates to attend the Socialist convention, when it finally takes place. Russia's railways are congested, and conveyance by sea is a doubtful quantity, for Russian sailors may take a leaf out of the British seamen's book, and refuse to man the ships on which the representatives propose to sail.

FROM all accounts the United States soldiers and sailors in England, on leave last Sunday, enjoyed immensely their visit to London. They are now looking forward to a visit to Paris, and many of them are confidently cherishing the hope of seeing the sights of Berlin and Vienna before they recross the Atlantic.

ADVOCATES of the daylight-saving plan may find a favorable argument in a letter received from a Bostonian, now a student at the Plattsburg training camp, who formerly had great difficulty in reaching his office at 9 o'clock. The letter closes with the succinct comment: "It is surprising how much a man can do before 7 o'clock in the morning."

THERE is nothing new under the sun, not even in the matter of grain contracts and grain speculators, or the heights they climb and the abysses into which they collapse. Thus Cowdroy's Manchester Gazette, of just 100 years ago, records: "The contractors in the northern ports, who had been speculating on the very high prices of corn, are likely to be considerable losers from the great quantities that are now coming into the market, which have reduced the prices nearly one half." The item has quite a present-day and present-hour flavor.

THE theater is so essentially the mouthpiece of French genius that assuredly no better means could have been devised of sending a message to the people of Argentina than through the company of French players who are to begin a tour at the Odéon, in Buenos Aires. It will be fine to hear the ringing words of Anatole France to "the noble Latin sister at the foot of the Andes," declaimed with all the histrionic power of which the French actor is capable. The audience will have the satisfaction of knowing that the message has the approval of the French armies, for it has been published at length in the Bulletin des Armées.

ADVOCATES of constitutional prohibition in Iowa, the campaign for which is now on, to end with the State election on October 15, express some apprehension as to the result of the vote. Senator Kenyon, who has been speaking for prohibition in the State, warns the managers of the campaign that the battle is far from won. William Jennings-Bryan has been called in, and will spend the last three days before the date of election in a speaking tour to include the larger cities. Iowa has had statutory prohibition for many years, but it seems that the enactment of the Webb-Kenyon law, which prohibits the shipment of liquors of any kind into dry territory, has cemented all the elements opposed to prohibitive enactments. The people of Iowa are expected to set a good model to be followed when all the states are called upon to vote for the national prohibition amendment.

WOMEN of many generations have used "Barbour's linen thread." The firm manufacturing it has been in existence for more than 125 years. It has plants in many countries, but Belfast, Ireland, is the parental home of the industry. W. Oliver Barbour has recently been investigating the flax grown in Canada, has found in Alberta a variety that suits him, and there is a strong possibility, not only that a linen-thread plant will be established there, but that much of the flax used in all the other Barbour plants will hereafter come from that province.